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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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... for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if ... in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year ... subscription; or $4 00 after the year has ... pired.

A GOOD REPLY TO A CHALLENGE.—We are ... a letter of the Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, but there is much to admire in the following ... and calm reply of his to a challenge from ... Editor of the Richmond Enquirer:—

RICHMOND, Oct. 11th, 1856.

SIR: I was reluctant to meet your son, because ... proof that you had put him forward to resent insults which you had no excuse to shift to the shoulders of another. Determined to afford you no apology for evading the issue with myself, I consented to come down to a level with your son. Having disposed of him, I now confront you, and demand the satisfaction which gentlemen are always ready to render those upon whom they have inflicted wrong and insult.

ROGER A. PRYOR.

Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

P. S.—By my friend, Mr. Banks.

RICHMOND, Oct. 12th, 1856.

SIR:—Your communication of yesterday was handed me last night, by your friend, Mr. Banks, of Petersburg, in which you make a peremptory demand for satisfaction, for what you allege to have been "wrong" and "insult" inflicted upon you, without stating in what the wrong and insult consisted. Such a demand, under the circumstances, would have occasioned infinite surprise, except that I had heard, from various sources, both in Washington and here, you and your friends had freely and without reserve announced such a determination on your part.

I might with great propriety have returned your note unanswered, on the ground that it contained an allusion to my son marked with such glaring indelicacy, (to use no stronger term,) under the circumstances that existed between us, as to deprive you of all claim to courtesy at my hands; but, as I wish now to put an end to all communication between us for the future, I proceed to answer.

And first: Lest my silence might be construed into acquiescence, I emphatically denounce as ... I called any authority upon which you may ... called for the assertion that I had put him ... ward to resent insults offered to me. So far ... it, I assumed the responsibility of withdrawing and suppressing the publication of his first ... which came accidentally to my knowledge ... he had sent it to the press; and I remonstrated with him against his interference, and ... the beginning have deeply regretted that he ... have felt himself constrained, by the ... sense of obligation and duty to himself as ... me, to adopt the course pursued. And ... disposed of—

... second place: I disclaim any and all ... your part to make a demand for satisfaction ... me, for anything I have said or done, ... you may have chosen to apply to yourself, ... first to last. I have acted only on the ... sive, avoiding all personalities except where ... been first offered. That you have given ... cause, if I had desired the opportunity, ... satisfaction of you is undeniable; but ... ground upon which you can demand ...

... third place: Your life could not be the ... a pin's point to me, and I am sure I ... derive no comfort from making your wife ... or your children fatherless—therefore, ... desire to take it; whilst my own life is ... of value to me, but indispensable to the ... and happiness of my family, and I hope ... useful to my country—therefore, I am ... disposed to place it at your disposal.

... fourth place: If I were to afford you the ... you seek, the demands upon me ... without end, as I could not consistently ... to indulge one and all of the editorial ... whose vitiated tastes might lead them to ... their political animosities to degenerate into ... squabbles and abuse; and there are at ... some dozen or more already occupy... that position in this State, to say nothing of ... elsewhere.

... fifth place: The disparity in our ages ... sitions in domestic life would relieve me ... obligation to meet you, unless I was sen... having done you such wrong as could ... otherwise atoned for; and, in such case, ... me, I would permit no false pride to over... my sense of propriety and the obligations ... courage, to prevent my making an acknowledgment; but, I repeat, that in this case ... was commenced and has been carried ... if not entirely on your side.

... sixth place: My position has been already taken before the public, which must have ... known to you, as I stated, to whom I held ... if possible, and to whom I did not. And ... certainly did not include the press. I have ... no reason to change that position, now that ... responsibility has been already acknowledged ... once within the last week.

... seventh place: I am free to say the case ... must be a strong one, and unquestionable claim, ... would induce me to subject my family to the ... they have endured for the last ten days un... apprehension of what was then tran... I may have the right to trifle with my own ... and happiness, but the right to sport with or ... the happiness and health of a whole family ... have none other to look up to for comfort ... support, and that for a light and frivilous cause, ... more questionable. This may be what is ... braving public opinion; but they are sentiments I have long entertained, and therefore I ... always been careful to avoid giving the ... offence, and have borne with much that under other circumstances, I should not. At a ... youthful period of life, I might have been ... by a less cultivated feeling.

... eighth place: You have neither said, ... written, published nor thought anything of ... that gives me one moment's disturbance, ... whatever cause I may have to complain,) for the ... is, it has been carried so far as to lose its ... and, therefore, I leave you to indulge your ... to your heart's content.

... Finally: For these reasons, and without the ... hesitation, I distinctly and unequivocally ... your invitation to the field, and there... the accomplishment of an object ap... ently desired by many—of having it in their ... to say that they have sent me a challenge, ... which I refused to accept. And, as I have frequently been informed that there is a concerted movement among some of your political friends, to involve me in personal annoyances, I would be glad if the gentlemen would consider their challenges as all delivered and declined on the same ground and for the same reasons herein assigned, which I hope will prove satisfactory to all.

JOHN M. BOTTS.

A POETICAL DUN.

Some friend has sent us, (says the National Intelligencer,) under a blank cover, a copy of the subjoined very clever and very practical *jeu d'esprit*, addressed by the editor of the "Methodist Protestant" to his delinquent subscribers. We copy the article simply for the amusement of *our* readers; for, as Mr. Randolph used to say of his constituents, we have the best and noblest set of subscribers that ever honored and sustained a public journal. They therefore as a body need no such ingenious hint, but should there be found here and there an exceptional case he is at liberty to consider the Hiawathean appeal addressed to himself.

Should you ask us why this dunning,
Why these sad complaints and murmurs,
Murmurs loud about delinquents
Who have read the paper weekly,
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read of church affairs and prospects,
Read of news both home and foreign,
Read the essays and the poems,
Full of wisdom and instruction;
Read the table of the markets;
Carefully corrected weekly—
Should you ask us why this dunning,
We should answer, we should tell you,
From the printer, from the mailer,
From the kind old paper-maker,
From the landlord, from the carrier,
From the man who taxes letters
With a *stamp* from Uncle Samuel—
Uncle *Sam* the rowdies call him:
From them all there comes a message,
Message kind, but firmly spoken,
"Please to pay us what you owe us."
Sad it is to hear such message
When our funds are all exhausted,
When the last bank note has left us,
When the gold coin all has vanished,
Gone to pay the paper-maker,
Gone to pay the toiling printer,
Gone to pay the landlord tribute,
Gone to pay the sable carrier,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Gone to pay old Uncle Samuel—
Uncle *Sam* the rowdies call him—
Gone to pay the Western paper
Three and twenty hundred dollars!
Sad it is to turn our ledger,
Turn the leaves of this old ledger,
Turn and see what sums are due us,
Due for volumes long since ended,
Due for years of toilsome labor,
Due despite our patient waiting,
Due despite our constant dunning,
Due in sums from two to twenty.
Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a spectre from you?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper paid for?
Send us money—send us money,
Send us money—send us money:
SEND THE MONEY THAT YOU OWE US!

[We were so much amused with this very pleasant dun, that we really think that if *we* owed any editor for his paper, we would sit down forthwith and remit the amount. Does it strike *you* in the same way, Mr. Reader of the Fayetteville Observer?]—*Observer.*

How "French Brandy" are Made.—We have derived no little amusement from the perusal of a circular issued to liquor dealers throughout the country by a firm in New York, in which the important information is conveyed that they have been for many years "trying to improve all kinds of spirits from grain and turn them into a good imitation of French cognac; and that, after much labor and experiment, they have at last found an article to answer that purpose." They thus set forth the process of manufactory: "By distillation and chemical operation we get at fourth-proof an article in which the flavor is so much concentrated that, by mixing a gallon of it with twenty-five to fifty gallons of American pure spirits, it gives a good imitation of the different imported brands." One gallon of "an article" to produce from twenty-five to fifty gallons of imitation of the imported brands; to be bottled, labelled, set forth, and swallowed at one dime per *pony* glass, as an article "such as you cannot get elsewhere in town." This article is called spirit of cognac, and, according to the circular, "may be had without color, or colored for pale or dark." "Dark, by all means;" "I prefer pale." "You can take which you please, gentlemen; but you are now aware of the manner in which both are prepared."

This enterprising firm have also discovered an article which they call spirit of gin. They aver that a splendid imitation of Holland gin can be produced by mixing one gallon of the spirits with forty gallons of pure spirits. In addition, they have constantly on hand a fine supply of "chemical coloring," by which the "dark" article of imitation brandy is produced.

The circular closes with a list of prices, which, if published, would astonish our citizens, many of whom, when imbibing these "imitations," which cost about sixty cents per gallon, are informed that "that brandy cost me $8 in New York."

With this information in their possession we should not wonder if henceforth there was a decided decline of confidence among brandy drinkers as well as among the imbibers of the less pretentious liquors, gin and rum.

The Alabama Cotton Crop.—The Selma Reporter, of Wednesday evening last, says:

"It is now reduced to a certainty that the present cotton crop will be exceedingly short. Notwithstanding the disastrous spring and summer which we had, yet hopes had been entertained from later indications that the crop would be an average one; but the early frost has now completely dispelled every hope, and accounts from every quarter have now satisfied every sensible man that we are to have the shortest crop which we have had for many years past. Many of our planters will finish picking this week, and in the course of a few weeks the whole crop of Alabama will be gathered."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Agricultural Fair.

To be held at Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 30, and 31, 1856.

The Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society takes pleasure in informing its friends, that everything will be in readiness, at the approaching Fair, for making a grand display of the productions of the Farm, the Garden, and the Fireside.

The Society has been enabled, by the liberal donations of its friends and the proceeds of the last Fair, to free itself from debt, and expects, at the next Fair, to pay all premiums demanded of it.

The Society now invites its friends and the public generally to come with their contributions, to our next Fair, and to show by their deeds that they are determined that an institution of such importance to the community at large shall be sustained.

The Society tenders its thanks to those who contributed so much to our Exhibition at the last Fair, especially the contributions to Floral Hall, and we now invite all who desire our success to come forward and give us a helping hand. We look to the Ladies to make that department the great attraction of the Fair; and as we have never appealed to them in vain, we shall be disappointed if they do not take the premium by an Exhibition creditable to them, as well as the pride and boast of all their friends.

We expect to have several distinguished gentlemen present from other sections of the State, and we trust the farmers, mechanics and manufacturers of this section, will see to it that their departments are well filled. Ample arrangements have been made for the accommodation of Stock, and as it will be a favorable opportunity to dispose of good Stock, we invite all who have such Stock to bring them forward.

The trotting ground is ready for the exhibition of harness and saddle horses.

All exhibitors, who intend to compete for premiums of the Society, must become members of the same, and have their articles on the ground and entered at the Secretary's office, at or before 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening Oct. 28th, without fail, so that they may be arranged in their respective departments and in readiness for examination by the Judges.

All articles and animals entered for exhibition must have cards attached, with the number as entered at the secretary's office; and exhibitors in all cases must obtain their cards previous to placing their articles or animals on the Fair grounds.

Those who wish to offer animals or articles for sale during the Fair, must notify the Secretary of such intention at the time of entry.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE STATE FAIR.

The Annual Fair of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, was held at the Grounds near this City, last week, and was the most imposing display ever yet made at any Fair in the State. The weather was dreadful, however, being a cold, rainy, disagreeable time from beginning to end, which doubtless prevented hundreds and perhaps thousands from attending, especially of the Fair sex, who had contemplated doing so; but nevertheless there was a large concourse present, thus evincing in the most unequivocal manner, the very great interest felt by the citizens of the State in these annual exhibitions of the spirit and industry of our people.

We have not room to enumerate the various articles on exhibition, and must therefore content ourselves with a general summary in each department.

FLORAL HALL was brilliant in specimens of the handiwork, &c., of the Ladies. Bed Quilts, Piano covers, Counterpanes, Crochet work, Paintings, Drawings, Needlework in endless variety, Carpetings, very superior; jeans, cassimeres, flannels, &c., &c. Besides the articles exhibited by the ladies in this Hall, were collections of the finest Fruit we ever saw—apples, pears, quinces, &c., exhibited by Westbrooks & Mendenhall, of Guilford; and by the Messrs. Lindley. W. A. Eaton, Esq., of Stoneland, Granville, presented some of the largest, most luscious Peaches we ever tasted. There were also minerals, botanical specimens, Copeland's wonderful color-type likenesses; Havens' ambrotypes; perfumery, shrubbery, flowers, chairs, boots, shoes, &c., &c., &c.

IN MECHANICS' HALL, were carriages, buggies, every variety of cabinet ware, guns, pistols, garden tools, saddlery, axes, leather, cotton gins, smut machines, Linsey's celebrated Rotary Pump—a very *complete* pump, and a hundred other things we have not time to mention.

PLANTER'S HALL was filled to overflowing with the finest specimens and varieties of wheat, flour, cotton, corn, peas, navy beans, candles, tobacco, segars, potatoes, beets, radishes, cabbage, pumpkins, hams, citrons, tomatoes, egg plants, &c.

The MACHINERY was endless, almost, in variety and number.

There were some 300 horses, mules, stallions, jacks, jennies; a very large collection of blooded cows, bulls, heifers, calves, merino sheep, hogs, cashmere goats; and such an array of FOWLS, as we scarcely ever dreamed of before.

There was some good trotting on Thursday and Friday.

The Annual Address was delivered on Friday, by Dr. Mitchell, of the University. Of course it was able and contained much valuable information. It will be published.

We have thus given a hurried and meagre account of the Fair. We have not room, at this late hour (Saturday,) for a more extended notice. When the Premiums are published we will try and make room for them.—*Ral. Spirit of Age.*

Florida Election Complete.—A despatch from Mobile, Ala., dated October 19, says:

The returns from the Florida election are now complete. Perry, Democrat, is elected Governor by 400 majority, and Hawkins, Democrat, to Congress, by 800 majority. The Democratic loss since 1844 is 600.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

Brilliant Party at the Executive Mansion.—Last evening President Pierce gave a social entertainment at the Executive Mansion to the officers of the District Military, City Councils, etc. More than 200 invited guests were present, including the heads of departments, officers of the Army and Navy, editors, members of the Press, and citizens generally, without regard to party. The veteran, Joseph Gales, Esq., of the National Intelligencer, was the object of especial attention. No set speeches were made, but all departed highly gratified with the demeanor and courtesy of the Executive. The venerable editor of the Intelligencer was conducted to his carriage by the President.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23, 1856.

THE FAIR NEXT WEEK.—Let no one forget that the Cumberland County Fair will take place next week. See a communication from the Executive Committee in another column.

Let it be a progressive institution. Let us "take no step backwards," but let each year be an improvement upon its predecessor. It is by such exhibitions, and by such societies as that which projects them, that the agriculture and domestic economy of other States have grown great and flourishing. Our Society is in proper hands—men who are enthusiastic in the good cause, and who are unceasing in their *labors* for it.

THE ELECTIONS.—There is nothing to change the result of the elections as stated in our last; but the official majorities are not yet ascertained. The latest accounts give the democrats Pennsylvania by 3,424, and Indiana by 5,200. In Ohio, the Fremont majority is stated at about 20,000.

For Congress, 15 democrats, and 8 fusionists and 2 abolitionists are elected in Pennsylvania; 7 democrats and 4 abolitionists in Indiana, and 8 democrats and 13 abolitionists in Ohio. A democratic gain of 9 in Pennsylvania, 5 in Indiana, and 8 in Ohio.

THE PROSPECTS.—We concur in the opinion so generally expressed by those of our exchange papers which are favorable to Mr. Fillmore, that his prospect is bettered by the result of the Pennsylvania and Indiana elections. There is no expectation, (and no wish on our part,) that the leaders of the Fremont party should leave him and go for Mr. Fillmore; but there is a reasonable expectation, we think, that the moderate men of that party will do so. They cannot fail to see that with the loss of Pennsylvania and Indiana, Fremont's chances are hopeless; since all the other free States put together give but 136 votes, less by 13 than is necessary for a choice. Now while they will see that it is useless to throw away their votes on one who *cannot* be elected, they are not likely to go from one candidate of extreme views to another of equally extreme but opposite views. They will be very apt to turn their thoughts to the man of National, not ultra, principles. We shall not be surprised, therefore, to see several of the free States cast their votes for Mr. Fillmore. And if this expectation should be realized, then it only remains for such of the Southern States as prefer Mr. Fillmore to do their duty to themselves and to the country, and we may hope for the election of a man who will "roll back the tide of disunion." He can only doth at by quieting the sectional *furor* which now reigns in the free States; and if he will but do that, every patriot in the land will bless him.

RATS DESERT A SINKING SHIP.—The N. Y. Herald formally gives up Fremont, admitting that he cannot be elected.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.

Out for Fillmore.—The Sun newspaper which has lately been leaning to the Fremont side of the present Presidential contest has come out in support of Fillmore.

The Meeting of Southern Governors.—Things have certainly arrived at a queer pass, when two Southern gentlemen cannot be present at a State Fair held at the Capital of a sister State, without having their conduct and motives pried into and misrepresented, by every whipper-snapper correspondent of the associated press. Gov. Wise of Virginia, and Gov. Adams of South Carolina, were present at the late State Fair at Raleigh, and forthwith it is trumpeted throughout the length and breadth of the land, that there are fifteen Southern Governors in Raleigh, full of treason, stratagems and spoils.—*Wil. Journal.*

There is a slight mistake in the above. Gov. Wise and Gov. Adams were *not* present at the Fair. They left Raleigh [with a flea in their ear?] before the Fair was opened.

We learn from the Standard, that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, held at the Governor's office on Saturday last, Mr. Hedrick was unanimously *dismissed* from his place as a Professor in the Univerity of this State.

LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT.—It is seldom that a just compliment is paid in such elegant terms as the following, from a private letter written by an officer of the Army on a visit to West Point:

"I regret that you were not able to make your contemplated visit to this place. It happened, at that time, that Gen. Scott made an official visit to the Point, and reviewed the Cadets, for the first time in twelve years, and displaying for the first time, to the present generation, a Lieutenant General in full dress, and such a looking General as the world, at this time, cannot show the like. The old hero was looking well, and surrounded by officers in uniform towered above them all, head and shoulders, a giant in stature as he is in the high qualities of a soldier and a General. I wished for you to see him; it would have been something for you to discourse on to your grandchildren, in future days, when the General shall have gone to join the grand army, his little foibles forgotten, and his services and qualities estimated in their true light."

RUMORS OF EUROPEAN WARS.—The English and French demonstration against Naples, has roused Austria and Russia to take the part of Naples, and apprehensions are entertained of the breaking out of another war between the Eastern and Western powers of Europe. There are other minor difficulties which may become important. And England has got into a quarrel with Mexico, too. Her Minister has withdrawn to Tacubaya, breaking off all diplomatic intercourse; as the Ministers of France and England have withdrawn from Naples.

GEN. JOSEPH GRAHAM.—Our Robeson correspondent spoke of Gen. Graham as the grandfather of ex-Gov. Graham. The General was the father of the Governor. We intended to correct the error in our last, but accidentally omitted to do so.

DECEPTION SOMEWHERE.—The Richmond Whig has got hold of a hand bill posted by the Locofocos of Clinton county, N. Y. calling a "*Buchanan Rally for Freedom*," as the heading runs, in which the "natural allies of the South" call upon all who are "in favor of free soil, free labor, free speech, and the equal rights of man," to attend a Buchanan meeting at Centreville, in that county.

The Locos at the North go for Buchanan as a free soiler, whilst those at the South sustain him as directly the reverse. Mr. Buchanan himself taught them that trick, when he proclaimed to the Pennsylvania tariff men that Polk was "a better tariff man" than Clay.

A BIG BET.—If "betting is the blockhead's argument," (and we are not disposed to controvert the assertion,) then Col. Howell Rose, of Coosa, Ala., must be the biggest blockhead in existence. He offers, through the Wetumpka Spectator, to bet $25,000 that Millard Fillmore beats James Buchanan, and $25,000 that he beats Fremont, and $25,000 that Fremont beats Buchanan; and $25,000 that Millard Fillmore is the next President, and he says he will give any man $2,500 that will take these bets.

The Montgomery Mail says that Col. Rose is a well-known old Jackson Democrat, now a warm advocate of Fillmore and Donelson, and that "he is abundantly able to make any little wager of the sort."

A RARE WITNESS.—The papers have collected together the various statements of Col. Fremont as to his having attended Roman Catholic Churches.

Mr. Cook of New York makes affidavit that Fremont told him he "was *never* inside of any church while in California."

John J. Singerland, of Albany county, who knew Fremont well, says he had his own word for it that he was "*never* inside of a Catholic church in Washington."

E. W. Andrews says that Fremont told him he "had been in a Roman Catholic church but *once* in his life."

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, whose veracity is guaranteed by that paper, says Fremont told him, that morning, that he had been in a Roman Catholic church "but *twice* during his natural life."

Hon. Timothy Davis says Fremont told him he had "never been in a Catholic church more than *four* times in his life."

The editor of the N. Y. Evangelist says Fremont told him and other ministers who called on him, that "he had hardly been inside of a Catholic church more than *half a dozen* times in his life."

A correspondent of the Dunkirk Tribune, (veracity endorsed by the editor,) says Fremont told him that he had attended a Catholic church possibly *twelve* or *fifteen* times, not more."

Finally, he told H. F. Randolph, of Utica, that he "had not patronised the Roman Catholic churches in California *as often* as had been represented."

These are the statements of Fremont's friends, who were endeavoring to make it appear that he was no Romanist. They show Fremont to be a rare specimen of a witness. But one of his friends beats him all hollow. Mr. J. G. Nelson says,—

"I can vouch that Col. Fremont NEVER HAD HIS FOOT INSIDE a Catholic church in Charleston, and never spoke to Bishop England in his life."

THE DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.—The U. S. Steamer Arctic has returned to New York from a voyage across the Atlantic for the purpose of sounding its depth. She sounded the Atlantic all the way across, finding the greatest depth 2,070 fathoms (more than two miles.)

The bed of the ocean, in the section traversed by the Arctic, is a plateau. The bottom in the deeper part is a very fine mud, of a mouse-gray color, so soft that the sounding instruments frequently sank several feet into the mud. They brought up specimens of the bottom, at every sounding, in quills which were attached to the end of the sounding instrument. Towards the shores on each side, this mud changes into a fine green ooze. No other substances were met with, no rock, nor anything that might prove fatal to a telegraph wire. There seems to be now nothing to hinder the great work, to unite Europe and America by means of a telegraph wire; an undertaking so grand that few thought it possible. The whole distance across was found to be 1,640 sea miles, from St. John, N. F., to Valentia Harbor, Ireland. The greatest depth was found nearly in the centre between these two places. The profile of the Atlantic bed, on this route, is of by far easier grade than many of our railroad profiles.

It is said that Capt. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, recently gained a suit at law for which he gets the comfortable fee of $160,000. The case was an Indian claim to the value of $320,000, which he has been prosecuting for several years, upon an agreement that if he gained the suit he would be entitled to one half, if not, nothing. The suit was lately decided by the United States Supreme Court at Washington in favor of his clients.

Nashville Banner.

It is said that a company of Americans in Russia are making a million of dollars per year on a contract for keeping the Moscow railway in repair. The Grand Duke Constantine, having distinguished visiters, asked his chamberlain if he had shown them all the sights, and, being answered in the affirmative, said, laughing, "Then go and show them the American contract, which is decidedly the greatest curiosity that can be exhibited in any country."

GRAPES AND WINE.—The quantity of delicious fruit which we have gathered during this and the two previous seasons from a Scuppernong Grape Vine planted eight years ago, has caused some wonder in our own mind that we did not sooner provide so great a comfort and luxury. And that such of our readers as have a small space of ground to spare may profit by our experience, we hereby call their attention to the subject. The vine we speak of covers a space of about 30 by 15 feet, all of which is the growth of eight years. And for the last eight weeks it has afforded an abundant supply of fruit for consumption, morning, noon and night. It is, we suppose, a peculiarity of these grapes that they continue to ripen for so long a period, and are thus the more valuable as a table grape. The quantity of fruit is very remarkable. A friend in this vicinity mentioned a few days ago, that from his vine, which is older and larger than ours, his large family had eaten for weeks, they had given to their neighbors, and sent off boxes full to their friends in the back country, and yet his wife and two small servants had in two hours gathered enough to make 27 gallons of wine. He and two of his friends are looking around for a suitable tract of land in the neighborhood of town to plant a vineyard on a large scale, for the purpose of making wine. It has been one of our cherished ideas, for thirty years past, that these sand hills will at some day be extensively devoted to the cultivation of the vine. Of course the Scuppernong, an indigenous grape, will be most cultivated; but other kinds will be introduced, as they may be found suited to the soil and climate. Some good wine is now made throughout the Eastern counties of the State; but there is a great lack of skill and experience in the fermentation and in the proportions of sugar and spirits mixed.

We believe that the vine may be planted either in the Fall or Spring. It grows rapidly and is long lived. Requires, of course, a frame work, strong, but no matter how rough, to support it. An idea prevails that if trimmed it will bleed and die; but we understand that it may be safely trimmed to any extent after the leaf is matured.

The proper way is to get a root from an old vine (which may be done by *layering.*) Vines may indeed be obtained from seed, but they do not produce the same kind of grape—it is black and thick skinned, whilst the other is russet and thin. The flavor is likewise somewhat different.

Again we would advise our readers to plant a Scuppernong vine.

Bacon vs. Pork.—Mr. W. A. Faison of this county gives us the following experiment on Bacon, which shows the difference in selling the live hog and making it into Bacon before it is offered for sale.

Mr. Faison killed 3 hogs on the 8th of Feb. 1856. Weighing gross 705 lbs. Net weight after cleaning 586 lbs. The 18 Bacon pieces weighed 411 lbs. After it lay in salt 25 days it was washed, and weighed 413 lbs. It was then hung up and smoked, and on the 8th of Sept. it weighed 353 lbs., loss 60 lbs.

This Bacon sold in Clinton at 17 cts. per lb. The lard of the 3 hogs weighed 53 lbs. The heads 39 lbs.

Pork sold at the time these hogs were killed at 9 cts. per lb. At which rate the three hogs would have sold for $52 74 cts. The Bacon sold for $60 1 cent, besides the 53 lbs of lard. Allow that the heads and haslets will pay for the salt and the extra trouble of making the Bacon and it will appear of the last season those who converted their pork into Bacon made a gain by the operation.—*Clinton Independent.*

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A girl was standing in the door of the gin-house of Dr. R. B. Jones, near Montgomery, Ala., on the evening of the 11th inst., with a lighted candle in her hand; the door swung against her and knocked the candle out of her hand. The cotton caught fire, instantly filling the room with a blaze. The house and 30 bales of cotton were destroyed; but worst of all, four negroes were burnt to death and three others so badly injured that there is scarcely a hope of their recovery.

MARRIED,

At the residence of John H. McNeill, on Tuesday evening last, by Jno. P. McLean, Esq. Mr. HENRY R. KING to Miss LOVEDY JANE, daughter of the late James McNeill, Esq.,—all of this county.

In Montgomery Co., on the 19th inst., by S. H. Christian, Esq., Mr. GEO. L. SMITH to Miss SARAH GRAHAM. All for Fillmore and Donelson.

In Duplin county, on the 19th inst., by Elder Geo. W. Hufham, Dr. JAMES S. DEVANE to CORNELIA V., daughter of Dr. Jas. G. Dickson.

DIED,

On the 18th inst., on Little River, in this county, Mrs. CATHARINE MONROE, consort of Thomas Monroe, in the 63d year of her age. In early life she connected herself with the Presbyterian Church, and remained a devoted member until her death. As a wife she was even tempered, kind and devoted. As a mother her heart expanded co-extensive with the welfare and happiness of her children, and by her affection and devotion to them she made her home a place of peace, joy and gladness. As a neighbor she was universally beloved. The loss of one so pure and kind, so upright and pious, has left a void in the circle of her family, friends, kindred, and society. She has gone to her reward, and while her kindred and friends deeply feel their loss, her many virtues will be enshrined in their remembrance.—*Com.*

Near Leesville, Robeson Co, on the 30th ultimo, FRANCIS FLOYD, Esq., aged 55 years.

Town papers copy.

At Chestnut Hill, his residence in Northampton County, on the 24 inst., JOHN B. BYNUM, Esq., aged twenty-nine years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, Oct. 18 and 22, Str Magnolia with Passengers, and Freight for P P Johnson, G W I Gollston, H L Myrover & Co, E F Moore, S W T & Co, J F Foulkes, E J Hale & Son, E W Willings, C Banks, Beaver & Co, W F Wightman, H & E J Lilly, W H Carver, J Shaw, E C Hall, J Kyle, A W Steel, G Brandt, W McIntyre, D Oehlkrere, W N Tillinghast, J A Smith, R & J McKenzie, J & J & W Climer & Co, J Cameron, Moore & Bro, P Taylor, H McDonald, J McPherson, Stedman & Horne, C T Haigh & Sons, J B Forgason, Troy & Marsh, Cook & Johnson, J Lee Porter, E C Lohman & Bottner, Butner & Lohman, A D & J McMorris, Ray & Pearce, R W Gladstone, Bowers & Crist, R Gray, J Worth & Son, Tranum & Bro, S C Smith, J O Ross, Martin, Bitting & Co.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—In the last number of the Supreme Court Reports is an Opinion given by the Attorney General, (in answer to questions put by Chief Justice Nash,) to the effect that the tax imposed by the late General Assembly upon salaries is, so far as it affects judicial incomes, unconstitutional. The opinion has been before the public for some time, but I had not seen it before; and perhaps it may not yet be too late to say something in defence of the action of the Legislature.

It appears to me that there is upon the part of the Attorney General an inadvertence to the action of the Legislature which makes his opinion, so far as it comprehends the salaries of the Superior Court Judges, incorrect even upon his own legal premises. By an Act of the last Assembly the salaries of the Superior Judges were increased so as thereafter to average $2124. They are made different for different Circuits; but, supposing Wilmington Court to sit two weeks, $90 is added upon that Circuit; $180 is upon the Salisbury, and $270 upon the Mountain Circuit; making, as I said, upon an average of three and a half years, their salaries $2124. Clearly, the substracted tax (of $18, upon an average,) causes no diminution of their salaries from the point which they touched at their entrance into office. The law then is upon no theory unconstitutional with regard to them.

But I submit, with all deference, that it is not unconstitutional as regards the Supreme Court Judges. I take the Attorney General to mean, that the constitution forbids the extension of the revenue law above mentioned to the gentlemen now occupying the bench; not that if allowed to remain upon the Statute Book, it will not properly affect those who may succeed to vacancies occurring hereafter. The law is not unconstitutional, but the constitution postpones its operation. I admit the Attorney General does not say so, but that appears to be the scope of his intention, in giving it as his opinion that the law in question is not constitutional.

I take issue upon that point. It is one, I admit, upon which the opinion which I combat is entitled to respect, official and intrinsic; but I propose to show what may be said upon it on behalf of the Legislature. It was distinctly made, and overruled, in the House of Commons. In the Senate the Revenue Law was passed at a *gulp*, and as it were under duress. I make this statement in order that it may be known how far the distinguished lawyers in the latter branch are to be held as committed to the constitutionality of this act.

The constitutional provision is, that the salaries of the Judges shall not be *diminished* during their terms of office. A plain man, after reading the provision, might suppose that it was intended to guarantee our Judges against *all* action upon the part of government that might tend to lessen the benefits they receive from their salaries, as a means of living. For historically, we know that this provision was introduced because power over a man's means of living is power over his integrity, or at least, is inconsistent with his perfect impartiality. The provision does not mention the Legislature as the object of its action, but speaks generally, as if the people had resolved to pledge themselves that whatever amount of the necessaries and comforts of life the compensation of Judges would procure for them at the commencement of their term of office should be assured to them until its close. The expression is general, viz: *diminished;* not in one particular way, or another particular way, but apparently, in any way. In other words, it seems, taken by dictionary signification, to imply that, We will maintain you, against all hazards of the seasons, all fluctuations caused by trade, all changes in the produce of gold and silver, in the identical position as regards all objects of desire, in which we placed you upon your entrance into office. For, as drought may effectively diminish a salary, as change in trade may do it, as increased production of gold may do it, the People, in insuring against a diminution, insure against all three; and indeed, in that cause, seem to throw down their glove *against all comers.*

Yet, notwithstanding these fair appearances, the constitution is well understood not to mean a diminution by any of these means. The language is very general, but like all other language, is to be read with reference to the state of things in which we live. Fluctuations like those above alluded to, although by apt words no doubt a government might bind itself to insure against them so far as it is able, are not included in words however general, upon the ground that they are (not to utter a *ball*) permanent features of our condition upon earth; matters not peculiar to this calling or to that, but which alike affect all, and against which therefore no one has any right to call upon another to protect him.

This position is so well understood that I should not have dwelt upon it except to show what the words may bear, if a rigid construction of them is contended for: and also to serve myself with a principle of construction which when stated in the above connection, I suppose no one will deny.

I come now to the position that this strong expression does not guarantee Judges against such of the *ordinary legislation* of the State as diminishes the value of salaries. A thorough system of Internal Improvements in an Agricultural State will diminish the value of salaries twenty-five per cent. I do not insist upon this proposition;—it is enough to say, will diminish their value considerably. Yet the Legislature may charter roads—and I even take large stock in them—which traverse the very section in which the Judges live, and thereby, with the permission of the constitution, diminish their salaries, (for what is a diminution of the salary but a diminution of its value, and *vice versa*, what is a diminution of its value but a diminution of the thing itself?) This statement would assuredly astonish a plain man. He might be brought to understand that the People did not insure against the seasons, but that they might *lawfully*, after this solemn pledge, in effect reduce a salary of $2500 to $2000, would no doubt amaze him. Yet I suppose that in taking this position I am not adventuring upon ground at all doubtful. Although the action of the government has raised every barrel of flour the Judge buys from five dollars to eight, and other articles of food in proportion, yet it has not thereby violated its pledge not to diminish his salary. Nor would it do so, if, in case it raised its revenue indirectly, it should lay a tariff which should increase the price of the cloth the Judge buys from eight dollars to ten, or the sugar from ten cents to fifteen. I speak of the salary as the Judge's *means of living*, for it is in this aspect that it has received constitutional protection. It may be true that he derives much of his living from sources that are increased by the same Legislative action which diminishes his salary, but that is to no purpose in the present inquiry, for technically, his salary is his means of living.

If then the constitution has not protected the Judges from every act of the Legislature that diminishes their salaries, what is the principle that divides such acts as are restrained from those which are not? I submit that it cannot be said, That it restrains all *direct* action to the above end, but does not affect such as is *indirect*. For its purpose is to secure their independence, and indirect attacks upon their means of living are as deadly as direct attacks. The organic law deals with things—not with shadows. Its purpose in the provision before us is to secure an object, not to utter an oracle; and although details are not (and in such papers can never be) developed, yet the sound construction of it will suppress the mischief and advance the remedy through all the mazes of indirection as well as of direction. I think this point need not be labored any further. It cannot be that the independence of our Judiciary is not intended to be protected against sap as well as storm.

I know of no other principle that will solve the difficulty except the one already mentioned in another connection, viz: *that the government is not intended by general words to guarantee against the effects of its ordinary operations.* It protects against neither the vicissitudes of Nature, nor those vicissitudes natural to society. As time and earth have their contingencies, which enter into, and in common parlance are not supposed to alter, the so-called *certainties* of life, so society and government have additional ones, incident to themselves, and as necessary to be taken into account in all prudent living as the former. Accurately considered, these operations as much make up a part of that state of things in which we live, and to which we are bound, as the variableness of the wind, or the succession of the seasons. Such a principle is not only intelligible and very reasonable, but affords a most satisfactory account why a constitutional provision designed to secure the Judges in pecuniary independence does no more prevent them from being pressed and stinted by certain operations of government, than by certain operations of the weather.

If there be such a principle, it will not be denied that it includes legislative provisions for raising revenue. Nothing is more vital to civilized society than taxation; nothing is more ordinary; no action of government is more certainly to be anticipated. The power to raise revenue is, most emphatically, a portion of that state of things in which we exist. When wisely exercised, no function of government is more beneficent, and therefore no political or legal axiom is more true than that all departments of society ought to contribute their quota thereto. This the Attorney General admits, and cites one of those numerous cases in which the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that exemption from taxation cannot be *presumed;* and can only be claimed by an express grant. This seems to me to add authority to reason, and still further to justify me in holding, that *if the provision above referred to can have an operation without extending it over the taxing power, it shall not be so extended.* I hope that I need not repeat that the circumstance that this ordinary operation of government has a direct, whilst the others have only an indirect effect upon the Judge's means of living,—and so upon his independence—cannot weigh a feather in including this, while the others are excluded.

Some Judges affect to distinguish between the right of taxation and that of eminent domain. I have not been able to understand their points, and shall be content to believe with Judge Ruffin, that the former is a branch of the latter. I add this to show how justly it is held that its surrender cannot be implied in language however strong; and to suggest that when the Constitution declares that the salary of a Judge is not to be diminished, it means not at all to debar itself from the exercise of any branch of the right of eminent domain over that salary. In the same way that the exercise of that right does not really (however apparently) conflict with the constitutional provision as to the obligation of contracts. This seems to me worthy of observation, yet no other part of this argument hinges upon it, and the length to which this article has already been drawn forbids its elaboration at present. I will only repeat that the word *diminish* does not seem properly to express a pledge not to resume any portion of the salary, reserved to the people as a part of their eminent domain, any more than a legislative expression that a charter shall exist fifty years would prevent its extinction by the same means at the end of twenty or ten. Yet the People or the Legislature may, as I suppose, divest themselves of this right by apt words, but I think that I hazard very little in saying that any supposed grant thereof must be as strictly scanned and questioned as if it were alleged to be a grant by government, of indemnity against the effects of drought, or tempest.

If the simple rule which directs us to construe statutes by observing the *old law*, the *mischief* and the *remedy*, be applied to the case before us, my position will be strengthened. For what, as matter of history, are the dangers against which such articles are intended to provide? I reply, the danger that a fearless judge may have a law that cuts down his salary pointed against himself individually; or that such a law may include the whole Bench. In such a case there is cause for complaint, for his means of living have been diminished relatively to those of the society around him. This is extraordinary legislation, odious, and well calculated to ruin society. One part of the law sometimes very happily illustrates another, and I imagine I have such an illustration of the position that I have assumed in the obligations of under-writers in marine insurance. They insure *generally* against "perils of the sea," yet it is well settled that such words mean only extraordinary perils. The wear and tear of the ocean, and the Pacific worms are incidents to the state of things in which the vessel moves, and if she is lost because of those, the owner must bear it. So in the case before us, the operation of the revenue act is part of the wear and tear of the voyage, incident and inevitable, whilst legislation against Judge ——, or against all the Judges, is like loss by tempest or lightning, and is covered by the policy. As I have already observed, not only is this the reasonable construction of the provision in question, but history informs us that such, and, I believe, no other, were the grievances intended to be prevented. No sane man believes that the independence of the judiciary stands in danger from the risk they run of sharing with their fellow-citizens the common burdens of government; and the application of a great constitutional provision assuming their pecuniary independence, to such uses, reminds me of the curious speculation in Hamlet as to the purposes to which "dead Cæsar's clay" might in the course of time be applied—"might stop a hole to keep the wind away"? Yet, I say with all my heart, if it be necessary for its operation in things important, to allow it its proportionate effect in things little—let it have its way.

I have thus said a word for the late House of Commons, and am satisfied to rest its defence here. I have not alluded to the case from Pennsylvania cited by the Attorney General as deciding the unconstitutionality of a similar law in that State; and this for two reasons; I have not the report at hand so as to consider the positions taken by the Court; and moreover, Chancellor Kent tells us that the authority of the case is doubtful. As he states it, the case was, that after the Judges in question had entered office, in 1839, an Act was passed raising their salaries; in 1841, a tax was laid upon such salary; and in 1843 the increase of salary was taken away. The Court decided that both the latter acts were unconstitutional. I need not say to a lawyer that their decision must have been inaccurate. For its authority therefore, it is entitled to little weight. As to its reasoning, I cannot speak.

SOMERS.

October 16, 1856.

P. S.—It will be observed that in this article I have not followed up, and professed to meet, the special arguments of the Attorney General. I wished to show *positively* that the law is constitutional; and not only to *negative* the adverse position. I may observe that the only difficulty as I conceive in the argument above is to show that there is some *direct* legislation upon the judges' salaries not within the constitutional provision in question. That there is legislation *indirectly* bearing upon them that is not unconstitutional all will admit. In doing this I have assumed a task not imposed by the argument of the Attorney General. For he admits that the taxation we speak of is only an *indirect* diminution of the salaries of the judges. He says—"But to secure them effectually against diminution, this provision should extend to indirect as well as to direct legislation. The power to lessen these salaries by direct legislation is no where claimed; yet the passage of this act is an assertion by the Legislature of the power to diminish them indirectly; and if the Legislature has such power, it can be used to any extent to which in its wisdom it may see proper to carry it. The consequence of this proposition shows at once its fallacy." He repeats this idea more than once. As this opinion appears in the Reports, I presume it has the sanction of the Supreme Court. If it be the better opinion that this tax operates only indirectly upon the salaries, I certainly have taken some unnecessary trouble in establishing one of my positions above. However, I shall not alter it now, and perhaps if I did somebody might suppose that it failed at that point. It still strikes me that the tax effects a *direct* diminution of the salary. If I am mistaken, the argument for the law is more brief, and no less strong.

The quotations made by the Attorney General from the Federalist, &c., are not in point in the particular controversy between him and the Legislature. Their obvious application is to a diminution of judicial salaries considered as an attack upon judicial independence; and they have no more relevance, so far as I see, to the effect of a tax bill, than to the effect of a tariff or a Rail Road.

In arguments for the judiciary we are commonly reminded of the *weakness* of that portion of government. Such reflections ought to have no weight at all in the decision of dry questions of law. It is somewhat singular that in arguments on behalf of the judiciary—(I speak not only of this case)—such foreign matter is commonly to be met with, at the same time that if an advocate, in an argument to them, upon a matter of law, states that his client *is a poor widow*, he runs great risk of being laughed out of Court. If the decision of the dry questions of law in which the judiciary is involved is to be influenced in its favor by the consideration of its *weakness*, we shall arrive at the curious result that it is *the most easily resisted* of all the branches of government.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following is a summary of the laws and constitutional requirements in the election of a President and Vice President:

1. Electors elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

2. Electors meet on the first Wednesday in December, and cast their votes. They then sign three certificates—send a messenger with one copy to the President of the Senate at Washington before the first Wednesday in January—another by mail to the same person, and the third delivered to the United States District Judge where electors meet.

3. Each State provides by law for filling any vacancy in the Board of Electors, occasioned by absence, death, or resignation. Such of the electors as are present are generally authorized to fill any vacancy.

4. The Governor, gives notice to electors of their election before the first Wednesday in December.

5. On the second Wednesday in February, Congress shall be in session and open the returns. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the House of Representatives, open the certificate of returns, and count the votes. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors, shall be the President.

6. If no person has a majority as above, the choice is to be made from the three highest returned. The members of the House, by States, form themselves into Electoral Committees, and the majority determine which is to be the choice of the State—each State having one vote.

7. If neither of the candidates get a majority of the States before the 4th of March, then the Vice President shall act as President.

8. If the people do not elect through their Electors a Vice President, then the Senate of the United States shall make the election from the two highest candidates returned to them by the Electors.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.

No Fusion—Fillmore "pure and Simple."—The telegraph doubtless yesterday informed you of the action of the Fillmore State Committee at their meetings on Thursday night and yesterday morning. They have nobly staked the issue upon a Fillmore ticket "pure and simple." This is as it should be. We will have no more "fusions" as a dead weight to drive the noblest of our national friends to the support of the Democratic ticket, as they were driven on Tuesday last. The ticket now stands 27 Fillmore Whigs and Americans, headed by Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll and Hon. Andrew Stewart. Those who do not choose to vote for it can let it alone, and the prospect is it will combine a much heavier vote in the end than in the ricketty "fusion" affair, which the Democrats say gave them 20,000 United American and Whig votes. Let them look to it in November, for this is not the first time by many that the National Whigs have been beaten at their outposts in Pennsylvania, and triumphed in the grand battle. During the meeting of the Fillmore State Committee propositions for accommodation and fusion were received from the Fremont party, but promptly put to rest at once and forever. The Fremonters and one or two of the recusants subsequently got up a bogus affair. It will not amount to anything, it is believed.

The state of parties in Massachusetts may be inferred from the fact that the Whigs and Fillmore men of the fifth district met in separate conventions on Thursday and nominated the Hon. Wm. Appleton as candidate for Representative to Congress. The Democratic convention for the district met in the afternoon and promtly ratified the nomination. The contest will therefore be between Mr. Burlingame and Mr. Appleton

Death at a Revival.—A young woman named Temple died at Vernon, Connecticut, on Friday last. She was at a religious meeting, and while laboring under much excitement, and giving utterance to her feelings in shouts, fell to the floor dead.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

The propeller *City of Baltimore*, arrived here to-day with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst., being three days later than those brought by the *Persia*.

Commercial.—Cotton closed steady, but firm. Prices unchanged. Wheat buoyant with an advance of one to two shillings; red 9½ a 9¾; white 10¼ a 10½. Flour advanced one shilling. Holders offering freely. Provisions unchanged. Money decidedly more stringent in consequence of the advance of the Bank interest to six per cent.

The reports relative to the suspension of the Bank of France have been much exaggerated. The bank is again purchasing gold, and confidence is restored.

From Naples, latest accounts state that the King is less disposed than ever to make concessions. This seems to leave the allies no alternative but to dispatch a fleet.

The Bank of England has advanced rates of discount to seven per cent. on bills longer than two months, in consequence of further advices from Paris.

Parliament is prorogued from the 7th to 13th Nov. Matters on the continent unsettled. Isle of Serpent question not adjusted satisfactorily.

The French squadron has been ordered to cooperate with the English fleet; and the Austrian squadron, consisting of three steamers with six gun boats each, ordered to Constantinople.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Oct. 23.

The steamship Arabia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst.

Fair qualities of cotton have advanced 1-16; sales of 63,000 bales, of which speculators took 13,000, and exporters 11,000 bales. Fine flour has advanced 6d. to 1s., the market closing steady. Wheat has advanced 1s2s. Corn and Provisions unchanged. Consols closed at 92, on Saturday. Money was slightly more stringent.

The political news is meagre.

The English telegraph companies gave a banquet to Prof. Morse, who has just succeeded in telegraphing 2,000 miles at the rate of 210 signals a minute.

The German papers report that the King of Naples has been induced to make certain concessions, and it was thought the matter would be amicably arranged.

The fleet had not sailed for Naples.

The Danish papers announce the settlement of the Sound dues question.

More of the Huntington Forgeries.—Other forged notes amounting to $152,000 found—Huntington Robbed in Prison.—Nearly a dozen gentlemen, members of different firms of this city, appeared yesterday before Justice Connolly, and preferred charges of forgery against Charles B. Huntington, now in prison. The extent of his operations is, as yet, unknown; but forged notes to the amount of nearly half a million have already been discovered, and still each day brings new discoveries.

A day or two since, it was found necessary to put another prisoner in the cell occupied by Huntington, and this fellow succeeded in robbing H. of $200, and was detected in the act of enclosing it in a letter. When discovered, he threw the letter and money into the Croton water pipe in the cell, from which it was recovered. The thief was locked up in another cell, and will be tried for this larceny.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The Huntington Forgeries.—The amount of forged paper issued by Huntington reaches $500,000 with $60,000 more to be brought forward today.

Fletcher Webster says, "there are but two ideas in the Republican party, the broken head of Charles Sumner, and bleeding Kansas. With regard to that damaged gentleman, I will not justify the assault, but if I had made that speech, I should have taken care to put an iron pot on my head."

Badly Beaten.—The Hon. J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio, who voted against the expulsion of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, has been beaten by 6591 majority. He was elected two years ago by a majority of 3000 votes.

The Effect of Political Preaching.—The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Shawmut Church, Boston, on the last Sabbath, in an attempt to arouse his people to Christian labor, stated as a fact that there are three hundred less members in the Evangelical churches of Boston now than there were ten years ago, notwithstanding the large increase of population.

Important Decision.—We clip the following from one of our New York exchanges:

"At a recent Methodist meeting in one of the towns in Erie county, in this State, the preacher undertook to instruct his hearers in their duty at the coming election. He denounced the present national administration of the general government as well as the democratic and American parties, in the most violent manner, and called upon all the voters in the congregation to vote for free speech, free Kansas, and Fremont. One of his hearers, an American, being somewhat excited, exclaimed, 'Old fellow, I will bet you ten to five dollars there are more Fillmore men present than there are of the negro-worshippers.' The offer was declined by the preacher, and the person making the offer was complained of, under the statute, for disturbing a religious meeting. The facts being submitted to a jury, they decided that the meeting was not a religious but a political meeting, and the Fillmore man was discharged."

Evangelical.—The New York *Express* of Saturday says:

"Shut up the churches! Bar the doors!!—until the 4th of November. If christianity is not to be preached till after the Presidential question is decided—let us at least be honest about it. Don't persuade people to go church, with the expectation of hearing preached Christ crucified—when they get there, giving them Black Republican politics instead. We have heard of one Reverend Fremonter who has his pews stuffed with campaign documents regularly every Sunday, just before his congregation comes in. Bigelow's Biographies take the place of the Shorter Catechism, and Jessie songs are getting to be far more popular than Old Hundred. The organ up stairs imitates the glees of the 'Rocky Mountain Clubs,' while the worshippers down below keep time to the tune of 'Fremont and Freedom.' So we go.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

Meeting of the Fillmore Electors.—The State Fillmore Electoral College met here to-day, and adopted resolutions endorsing the circular recently issued by Messrs. Sanderson, Clyde, Clay, and others at Philadelphia. They repudiate fusion with any other party, and urge the National Americans to labor unceasingly for their candidates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

Commissioner of Pensions.—George C. Whiting, late Chief Clerk in the Department of the Interior has been appointed Commissioner of Pensions, vice Judge Minot, resigned.

From the Tuskegee (Ala.) Republican.

ABOLITIONISM RAMPANT!

On last Thursday morning there came to the Tuskegee Post Office—postmarked, "Lebanon, Ohio, Sept. 23"—a letter, directed "To the editor of the Muscogee Herald, Muscogee, or Tuskehee, Alabama," and as "John" generally puts every letter into our box that he does not know what else to do with, we were the recipients of this. Upon opening it, we found that it read as follows:

LEBANON, OHIO, Sept. 22d, 1856.

To the Editor of the Muscogee (Ala.) Herald:

In looking over the columns of the *Western Star*, a paper published at this place, we find the following extract, taken from your paper:

"Free Society! we sicken at the name! What is it but a conglomeration of greasy mechanics, filthy operatives, small-fisted farmers and moon-struck theorists!"

We, the undersigned, supporters of Hon. James Buchanan until we read the above, declare to the world and the rest of mankind, that we will support no man or no party that would recognize you. We, as mechanics, pronounce you an onery, lying, dirty, stinking, filthy pup. Just as certain as the day of election comes on, we will vote for John C. Fremont, who, it elected, we hope to God will bring about civil war. We will close by saying, that if we ever catch you on this side of Mason & Dixon's line, we will cut your d——d throat.

You sweet-scented son of a b——h! who knows no other God than that of Slavery; a foul-mouthed demon—who would destry the Constitution of our (not your) country! a fire-eater, a cannibal—who seeks distinction in the *tremendous* State of Alabama! Sweet, sandy soil, piney wood, cot on State of ALABAMA!

J. B. Brickmore,	James H. Hardy,
Geo. M. Ward,	Robert Savery,
Alex. Poulterer,	Rowland W. Hill,
John Smith,	John N. Printon,
William Printry,	Daniel Bolarre,
Mahlon Rowland,	Reuben Bradley,
Edward Braxton,	Jacob Frickeway,
Jesse Wilkerson,	Perry Arndoff,
William Morlatt,	H. G. Cosset.

There, we hope Mr. Brickmore and his companions will give us credit for laying the whole of their interesting epistle before our readers without charge.

As there is no such a paper as the *Muscogee Herald* known to us anywhere of the South, we are forced to the conclusion that the "*Western Star*" has been hoaxing its readers with the extract referred to for the purpose of running them off from Buchanan and making them vote for Fremont; and as we are decidedly opposed to that sort of foul play, we take occasion to inform Mr. Brickmore and his companions that they can vote for Buchanan with the full assurance that although the opinion is very generally entertained at the South that any man who would vote for Fremont is a very great knave and ought to be hung as high as Haman, yet that the *Muscogee Herald* has not made any such remarks as are ascribed to it by the *Western Star*.

We shall send a copy of this paper to Mr. Brickmore, and hope that he will read our remarks to his associates, and inform them that if we ever catch one of them out here, he will be very apt to get a *railroad* ride free gratis for nothing.

Illness of Senator Clayton.—We regret to learn of the serious illness of Senator Clayton. He has been confined to his room, at the residence of Mr. Comegys, in Delaware, for two or three weeks past. His physicians think it doubtful whether he will ever entirely recover. He joined the Presbyterian Church on Saturday and took the sacrament in his apartment at Mr. Comegy's.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 BUS. CORN,
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Mullets, (Oak.)

To arrive and for sale. W. P. ELLIOTT.
Oct. 22 50-tf

PAINTS, VARNISH, &c.

2500 LBS. PURE LEAD;
6 bbls. Distillers' Glue.

Copal, Coach, and Black Leather Varnishes; Paint, Varnish, and Camel Hair Brushes; Grainers; Blenders; Sash Tools, &c.; Ground Paints in Oil; &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH.
Oct. 20. 50-tim

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

Dwelling House at Auction.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the large and commodious **DWELLING-HOUSE** on Person Street, at present occupied by himself. The House is two stories high, contains seven rooms, and four fire places.

The lot is about 2½ or 3 acres, has on it Stables, Barn, Carriage House, and other necessary out houses. There is also a fine Vegetable and a beautiful Flower garden. There are also four fine Scuppernong Vines, and Fruit trees of almost any description, in bearing order; also, a well of excellent water, brick curb.

Any person desiring to purchase the above property can examine the premises by calling on the subscriber. If not disposed of before Tuesday, the 11th of November, (of Superior Court Week,) it will be sold at Auction on that day at the Market House, at 12 o'clock.

C. D. NIXON.
Oct. 23. 50-1t-9t

HORSE AND ROCKAWAY.

I HAVE an excellent work MARE and a leather top ROCKAWAY nearly new for sale. A bargain may be had by calling. C. E. LEETE.
Oct. 22. 50-2t
Town papers copy.

Roman Catholicism Spiritually Considered, by the Rev. Chas. P. Jones, of the N. C. Conference. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 22, 1856.

SAPONIFIER,

Or Concentrated Potash.

WARRANTED to make Soap without Lime, and with little trouble. 3 lbs. of the above will make over a half barrel of Soap. For sale in 1 lb. Cans by J. N. SMITH.
Oct. 23. 50-tim

Linseed Oil and White Lead, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 9. 46tf

Quassia Tonic Cups for Dyspepsia, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 9. 46tf

Palm Oil Soap, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

EDINBURGH ALE, in pint Jugs.

LONDON PORTER. Just received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
October 13, 1856. 47tf

New Music for the Piano and Guitar, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 22.

Probable Homicide.—We learn that on Wednesday evening last, John T. Williamson, residing near this place, inflicted a dangerous wound with a pistol on a mulatto boy, an apprentice and servant in his family. Mr. Williamson appears, was intoxicated, and shot the boy on his return from an unsuccessful errand. The ball entered his forehead, and came out at the top of his head. The chances are said to be ten to one against his recovery. This is another of the results of the excessive use of ardent spirits and of unrestrained passion. When sober, Williamson, it is said, treated him kindly, and evinced a strong regard for him.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Brutal Murder.—The most brutal, unfeeling murder we ever heard of, was perpetrated in the Western part of this county, on Saturday evening last. A young woman by the name of Martha Pinnix, daughter of John Pinnix, started on Saturday afternoon, to go from one neighbor's house to another; but not arriving, her friends and neighbors, becoming alarmed, made diligent search from Saturday night till Monday morning, when her dead body was found in a thicket in the woods, having been shot through the head with a shot gun, and her throat horribly cut. She had evidently been enticed into the woods by some devilish fiend in human shape, and there brutally murdered.

We refrain, at present, from publishing the name of the suspected of this foul deed, or to give currency to the many rumors connected with the matter. The girl and her parents were highly respectable. This shocking affair has created the most intense excitement throughout the whole neighborhood.—*Georgia Paper.*

MONTPELIER, Oct. 22.

Election of a United States Senator.—Hon. Solomon Foot was this morning re-elected a Senator in the United States Senate from this State.

We think it is "Sam Slick" (Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia) who draws this sketch of Widows. He is almost a successful rival of the Senior Weller:

"Widows are the very mischief. There's nothing *like* 'em. If they make up their minds to marry, *it's done.* I know one that was terribly afraid of thunder and lightning, and every time a storm came on she would run into my father's house (Smith was a wid-ower), and clasp her little hands, and fly around like a hen with her head cut off, till the man was half distracted for fear she would be killed; and the consequence was, she was Mrs. John Smith before the thunder-storms rattled over her head. How many they had *after* that, I don't exactly know myself."

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has received his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

Blankets, Kerseys, Stripes, and Plaids; Saddle Bridles, and Martingales; Boots, Shoes, & Hats; Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee; Loaf, Clarified, & Porto Rico Sugar; Cuba Molasses, an excellent article; Sugar House Syrup; Vinegar, Pepper, Spice, and Tea; Soda Biscuit, and Cheese; Mould, Adamantine, and Sperm Candles; Snuff, Powder and Shot; Glue, Truss Hoops, and Coopers' Tools.

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of Segars,
" " " of Chewing Tobacco.
A few Bbls. Old Scuppernong Wine.
" " " " Nick Williams's Whiskey.

A great many other articles usually kept in a Grocery Store. Purchasers would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

C. E. LEETE.
Oct. 22 50-2t
Town papers copy.

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by C. T. HAUGH & SONS
Oct. 22, 1856.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

At 38 Market Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Plain and Fancy Cloths,
Plain and Fancy Silk Vestings,
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,

IN TOWN,

Is NOW OPENED at this House.

SCHOONMAKER, the Cutter, is sure to fit you satisfactorily.

The TRIMMINGS used at this Establishment are imported expressly for Tailoring, and are found only in the Merchant Tailoring line.

☞ They will receive ADDITIONAL STYLES weekly, until the middle of December, per Fall. The new styles may always be found at the CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, 38 MARKET.

Scott & Baldwin are turning out seventy-five and one hundred Garments weekly.

City Clothing Store.

38 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 10, 1856. 47tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.

Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.

OFFICE hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Rooms near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the most approved plans. To those in need of *Artificial Teeth*, he would simply say that he is behind the improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this city (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Oct. 20, 1856. 49-tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 35-tf

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

THESE celebrated machines are in practical use in all parts of the civilized world. In all the States and in sewing every sort of fabric, either of cotton or linen, they have been fully tried and approved. Sewing machines of other manufacturers often fail to work, but SINGER'S MACHINES ALWAYS OPERATE PERFECTLY, being strong, durable, complete in contrivance and workmanship. A perfect sewing machine kept employed affords a clear profit of $1,000 a year. An imperfect one is a cause of constant vexation and loss. This is the RELIABILITY of our machines is one great reason for their unparalleled popularity.

MACHINES FOR FAMILY SEWING,

of a frail and delicate construction, are recommended by other manufacturers. Such machines are made to catch the eye, but to perform substantial work. The truth is, family sewing machines ought to be stronger than any other, because they require less skillful hands than when sold to manufacturers, and do for a greater variety of work. The machines which have proved best for all other purposes must be best for family use, and these are Singer's. The speed of our machines has lately been increased. No other can compare with them in quantity of work.

☞ New machines of the latest improved style will be exchanged on liberal terms for old sewing machines of our own or for operative machines of other manufacturers. Low rates wanted to sell our machines. ☜

N. B.—All persons desiring full information about sewing machines, can obtain it by applying for a copy of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the subject. It will be sent gratis.

I. M. SINGER & Co.

Principal Office, 323 Broadway, New York.

BRANCH OFFICES.

47 Hanover street, Boston.	142 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
32 Westminster st., Providence.	105 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
274 Broad street, Newark, N. J.	8 East Fourth street, Cincinnati.
347 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.	Chicago, Illinois.
Cloversville, New York.	65 North Fourth st., St. Louis.
98 Chapel street, New Haven.	81 St. Charles st., New Orleans.
11 Buchanan st. Glasgow, Scot'd	20 Dauphin st., Mobile.

Oct. 22, 1856. 47-6m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1856.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR.—Let nobody forget that the Fair takes place this week. All who desire the improvement of their own and their neighbors' condition, should come to it, and bring whatever they have that is good of its kind.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—so important in event as regards the perpetuity of our Union and the progress of free institutions throughout the world—will take place on Tuesday of next week, the 4th day of November. Its approach has produced but little excitement, comparatively, in the South, because, as to the one great and overwhelming question at issue, we are all of one mind. A feeling that we had a common enemy at the North to contend against, on a vital question, has preserved us from the usual ardor and bitterness of contest at home. And the assurance of the recent elections, that Fremont *cannot* be elected, is calculated still further to allay excitement; for, let who may be elected, abolitionism is sure to be defeated. In thankfulness for that assurance, we can look upon the possible election of Buchanan with much less of concern than we should otherwise feel. Still, looking to the antecedents of Fillmore and Buchanan,—how Fillmore was true to his every duty as President, and how Buchanan was faithless to his personal friend Clay, and to his political friend Jackson—and looking too to the fact that Fillmore is opposed by ultra friends of Buchanan because this election would throw back the tide of disunion," we cannot but earnestly wish that a kind Providence will so order it as that the friend of the Union may be elected.

The time, however, for argument is passed. The hour for action is at hand. To the people we leave the decision, hoping that every friend of Fillmore will do his whole duty to himself, to his candidate, and to his country.

As we think it probable that there will at some precincts be a deficiency of Tickets, we append the names of the

FILLMORE & DONELSON TICKET

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
L. B. Carmichael, of Wilkes
John W. Cameron, of Cumberland

DISTRICTS.

1st District	Lewis Thompson	
2d	"	E. J. Warren
3d	"	O. P. Meares.
4th	"	Jas. T. Littlejohn
5th	"	A. J. Stedman
6th	"	J. M. Leach.
7th	"	A. J. Dargan.
8th	"	J. D. Hyman.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—It will be seen from the following paragraphs that the democratic majority in Pennsylvania on the State ticket is only 2774 out of 123,000 votes, (not an average of *one vote* for each township in the State;) and that upon the Congressional ticket they were beaten 1246 votes.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 24.

Pennsylvania Election.—The official vote of the State is now complete, giving Scott, Democrat, 212,886, and Cochrane, Union, 210,112. Democratic majority—2,774. The State Senate stands Democrats 15, Union 18, and the Assembly 55 Democrats to 47 Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.

The Congressional Vote of Pennsylvania.—A dispatch from Harrisburg to the editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin, states that the full vote of Pennsylvania for Congressmen shows an opposition majority over the Buchanan candidates of 1246.

Circumstances have evidently inspired the Fillmore party with strong hopes of carrying Pennsylvania on Tuesday next. A letter received by us this morning from a source having the most ample means of information, says,—

"Not less than 20,000 Americans and a like number Old Line Whigs refused, positively, to support a mixed ticket, who have since signified their intention to stand by and vote for the ticket nominated by the American party; and thousands of professed Republicans who prefer Mr. Fillmore to the Cincinnati Platform will wheel into line before the 4th of Nov.

"We have not the shadow of a doubt of the result in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, and if Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana will honor a draft for 10 votes in favor of Fillmore and Donelson we will have a capital at least equal to Mr. Buchanan, and be enabled to consign to eternal oblivion the miserable and fanatical factions who seek to destroy our beloved institutions and to sever the ties which bind together our happy and glorious Union.

"The result in Indiana has so perfectly paralyzed the Fremonters that they will not make even a respectable show in Pennsylvania, New York or New Jersey.

"These are no idle speculations, but the result of careful and laborious investigation, based, in part, upon a most extensive correspondence with shrewd and calculating members of the party in the States named, which we think you will find fully corroborated by the official result when reported. The contest is therefore between Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan, and it is for the South to decide which of the two they prefer."

The absolute refusal of the Fillmore party to make any terms of compromise with the Fremont party in Pennsylvania, is a confirmation of the above view, that Fillmore was damaged by the late union, partial as it was, and that he can do without their aid on Tuesday next.

THE NEXT SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—The committee appointed for the purpose, at the last Southern Commercial Convention at Richmond, Va., has issued an Address, calling upon people of towns and cities in the Southern States to send Delegates to the next Convention, to be held at Savanah, Geo., on the 8th of December next. Its design is stated to embrace Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Domestic and Foreign Trade, Mines, Manufactures and the Arts, The Social System and Institutions of the South, and Education. And generally to render the South independent of those who are warring against her institutions, and who derive much of their prosperity from her trade.

THE POWER OF TAXATION.—The tax laws of our State have given rise to many questions of construction and constitutional power. One of these last is discussed in the communication of a gentleman of the Bar who has heretofore occasionally supplied our columns with articles of more than ordinary ability.

POLITICS AT THE NORTH.—We subjoin an extract from a private letter to the Senior Editor of this paper, from a Southern friend who has much better opportunities than ours of knowing what is public sentiment there, for he spends more time and has a more extensive acquaintance there. We cannot but think, however, that in the cheerful view he takes of public feeling, he allows his devotion to the South and to the Union to gild the prospect. We certainly have been differently impressed with much of what we have seen and heard for the last two years. But we shall be inexpressibly rejoiced if it shall turn out that he, and not we, reads the signs aright:—

"NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1856.

"I have felt in such a good humor since the Pennsylvania election that I do not feel disposed to bear down very hard on any body. The leading sober-minded friends of Fremont now concede he cannot be elected. There are two conjunctures which might yet foist him into the White House. One is the discovery of some collusion between the friends of Fillmore and Buchanan, by which the people might be induced to believe they had been deceived by their leaders. And the other is, some intemperate act, or acts, on the part of some of our ultra Southern men, which might utterly disgust the conservative portion of the North, and make them turn over to Black Republicanism, even at the eleventh hour. If Gov. Wise would hold his tongue and his pen still, for a fortnight longer, and Messrs. Keitt and Brooks could be "caught and caged," or coaxed to keep quiet, only till Nov. 4th, the North will show that *they* are not all *abolitionized*.

Indeed, my dear friend, no greater mistake could be made than we of the South are making, in considering the voters for Fremont to be all abolitionists. It is not only *not so*, but in truth only a very few of them are such. Whether true or false, the North and West have been made to believe through the influence of the press, and a thousand political speakers, that Kansas has been invaded by the South, and the fair expression of the wishes of the people of that Territory prevented by fraud and violence. And they have also been made to believe, that Franklin Pierce and his administration have lent their official aid to bring Kansas into the Union as a slave State, contrary to the wishes of a majority of the actual settlers. Believing thus, can you wonder that they have become excited, and have adopted a political creed in their anger, which I am perfectly satisfied they would never carry out. I have asked hundreds of these free soil gentlemen to define their position with regard to "free territory" and "no more slave States," and with two or three exceptions they reply, that though opposed to the extension of slavery, they would not object to Kansas coming into the Union as a slave State, if the actual settlers desired to make it such.

The truth is, the question of slavery, as a great *moral* question, is beginning to be examined at the North, and you may rely upon it, the more it is examined the better it will be understood, and the fanaticism, which now seems to environ it, as with a cloud, will soon pass away. The great masses of the people utterly repudiate *abolition*, and feel themselves hurt, and even insulted, when the term is applied to them.

I often state the case to these men in conversation, in this way: How would you Northern gentlemen feel, if the South, having a majority in Congress, (as the North has,) should say to the North, "We have now got possession of the government, and we mean to keep it,—you shall have no more *free* States." And they all admit that such language, or at least the act, would consummate such a scheme of sectional injustice as would drive them into disunion.

I assure you I have never yet found a man who could make any satisfactory answer to this plain way of stating the case.

I know you left here with a heavy heart, and many gloomy forebodings. I pray you to keep up your spirits. Whoever may be the successful candidate for the Presidency, the *vote* will show an amount of conservatism, both North and West, which will astonish the Southern people."

THE WILMINGTON MASS MEETING.—The Editors in Wilmington evidently look through different kinds of glasses. Those worn by the Journal editor must be prodigious magnifiers—for he estimates the democracy present at the Mass meeting on last Wednesday and Thursday "in the neighborhood of 4000." And he seems to think that even his glasses are not equal to those of some other people, for he adds, "estimating the crowd as we have seen crowds estimated at other places, we would have said eight to ten thousand."

But he of the Herald (perhaps he does not wear glasses at all,) saw "probably four hundred persons in the ranks, a large proportion of which were boys and negroes."

We don't think any one—of the democracy at least—will accuse the Editor of the Herald of "seeing double" on that occasion, though it *was* after dinner.

There was a torch-light procession on Wednesday night, and a free barbecue on Thursday. A speech on Wednesday night by the Hon. Abram W. Venable. And on Thursday, speeches by Hon. Warren Winslow, L. O'B. Branch, Thos. Ruffin, (not the ex-Chief Justice,) Col. Walter L. Steele, Joshua G. Wright, W. S. Mullins, and E. G. Haywood.

The Herald notices the *absence* of Gov. Bragg, Hon. Rufus Choate of Mass., Messrs. Keitt and Brooks of S. C., Messrs. Clingman and Craige of this State, Mr. Pryor of the Richmond Enquirer, and a number of other democratic lights who were invited and expected. We think the party was fortunate in the refusal of some of these to attend.

The Herald also notices with reprobation, some of the remarks of Mr. Venable, which it says ought not to have been spoken to a mixed crowd such as listened to him. We entirely agree with the Herald. But does not our friend see, that in rebuking Mr. Venable he has, by repeating the objectionable sentiments, sinned in the same way, and even to a more injurious extent? Such things ought neither to be spoken nor printed.

In our opinion, the result of long experience and observation, an editor of a newspaper deserves far more credit for what he *keeps out* of his paper than for what he *puts in* it.

N. C. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This body held meetings in the Commons Hall on every evening during the late Fair. The President, Judge Ruffin, presided.

Professor Emmons, State Geologist, spoke on the importance of improving the stock of the State, the advantages of soiling, in producing manures, and increasing the products of the dairy.

The meeting was also addressed by Maj. C. L. Hinton, of Wake, Edmund Ruffin, of Va., Robt. R. Bridges, Esq., of Edgecombe, and T. P. Devereux, Esq., of Halifax, on the subject of composting, and on the necessity of rotation or alteration of crops, and on the great benefit to be derived from the pea crop.

The time of holding the Annual Fairs was changed from the 2d Tuesday to the 3d Tuesday in October, by a vote of 31 to 25.

A premium of $50 was directed to be offered at the next Fair, for the best Essay on the methods of horizontal ploughing and hill-side ditching.

On motion of Mr. Devereux, the constitution was so amended as that a payment of $20 shall constitute a Life Member. The amount so raised to be invested as a permanent fund.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Mitchell for his Address, 500 copies of which were ordered to be printed.

Edmund Ruffin, Esq., of Virginia, by request of the Executive Committee, addressed the Society for an hour and a half on the means of improving the agriculture of the State, viz: by lime and marl, rotation of crops, &c. The pea crop, he said, which is peculiarly adapted to our State, was perhaps the greatest improving crop that could be used.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance, President.
Jno. S. Dancy, Esq., Edgecombe, 1st Vice President.
R. H. Smith, Esq., Halifax, 2nd " "
W. R. Holt, Esq., Davidson, 3d " "
Hon. W. A. Graham, Orange, 4th " "
J. F. Hutchins, Esq., Wake, Treasurer.
Jno. C. Partridge, Esq., Wake, Secretary.

Executive Committee.—Jno. S. Dancy, of Edgcombe; R. H. Smith, Halifax; Maj. C. L. Hinton, Wake; Robt. A. Hamilton, Wake; Wm. H. Jones, Wake; Paul C. Cameron, Orange; Wm. R. Poole, Wake; Wilson W. Whitaker, Wake; W. A. Eaton, Warren; and Wm. R. Holt, Davidson.

Committee to invite Speaker to deliver the Annual Address at the next Fair.—Dr. E. A. Crudup, of Franklin; R. A. Hamilton, Wake; W. R. Holt, Davidson.

CONVENTION OF DENTISTS.—During the late State Fair, a meeting of Resident Dentists, Alumni of Dental Colleges, was held in Raleigh, and a State Society organized. Present, Drs. W. F. Bason, J. W. Howlet, D. P. Gregg, R. P. Bessent, R. Scott, West Harris, and D. W. C. Benbow.

Permanent officers were elected, as follows: Dr. Bason, of Salisbury, President; Dr. Howlet, of Greensboro', Vice President; Dr. Benbow, of Fayetteville, Secretary; and Dr. Bessent, of Concord, Treasurer; and Drs. Gregg of Greensboro', Scott of Washington, and Harris of Pittsboro', the Examining Committee.

Drs. Bason, Gregg, and Bessent were selected to read papers at the next annual meeting, on subjects connected with the Dental Profession.

The President and Drs. Benbow, Scott and Bessent, were appointed to represent this Society in the next American Dental Convention, to be held in Boston in August 1857.

The next meeting will be held at Greensborough, on the 1st Wednesday in October 1856.

THE MAILS.—We are happy to learn from the Postmaster at Pekin, that the delay of a week at Carthage, of all our packets on the mail route from Carthage to Centre, has been removed, and that hereafter that mail will leave Carthage on Wednesday morning. This will enable our subscribers on that route to get their papers in good time, though a day later than formerly, before the last bad change in the schedule of the stage line from this place to Salem.

Orders have been received, too, to despatch the mail to Troy, via Blue's Bridge, on Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning, instead of Monday morning. As soon as the contractor can be heard from, this schedule will go into operation, and our subscribers on that route will get their papers very early.

We hear nothing as to the horse mails from Johnsonville and Asheborough, though we have been endeavoring to have their deranged times altered for the better.

VIOLATION OF POST OFFICE LAWS.—A Postmaster in a distant county asks us to notice a palpable violation, by the Raleigh Standard, of a plain law of Congress regulating the Post Office, in enclosing sheets of Electoral Tickets in one of its late issues—"smuggling them through the mails" to avoid paying postage, our correspondent calls it. The Standard boasted that it intended to send 50,000 Tickets gratuitously, and we suppose they all went in that way, by which the Department, (out of which the Standard occasionally gets large sums for advertising,) was a loser by all the postage these 50,000 *ought* to have paid. There is a penalty for such violations of the law, for which our correspondent refers to "P. O. Regulations, Section 22."

We have sent a number of packages of Electoral Tickets by mail, but we paid postage on them all. How much more readily should those pay who fatten on the Department.

Editors are not at liberty, lawfully, to enclose anything in their papers except accounts and receipts for their papers.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Fillmore State Committee has published an address repudiating the Union Electoral Ticket, as it is called, and presenting their own Fillmore and Donelson Ticket, which is *nothing but* a Fillmore and Donelson Ticket. They deny having any connection with the Fremont Ticket, and declare that the State *can* and *will* be redeemed on the 4th November.

We like this. Especially do we like the refusal to unite with the Fremont party. It is manly, patriotic, National; and whether in triumph or defeat, deserves honor.

The Warrenton News apologises for a misrepresentation of the Observer, stating that it had attributed to *us* what was said by a more Southern paper. Very well, though rather late; and better not to have misrepresented us at all. But in the same paper it again misrepresents us about another matter. It says,—

"It is known to our readers the first telegraphic accounts of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio were adverse to the Democracy. The Fayetteville Observer in publishing them in its issue of last Thursday, announced the supposed defeat of the Democratic ticket in tones of triumphant exultation and joy, remarking that Buchanan could not carry even his own State!"

Now instead of "tones of triumphant exultation and joy," we said distinctly, that "*We have no shouts to raise over this result. We wait to see what are to be its effects.*" That is, whether it was a Fillmore triumph or a Fremont triumph. If it had turned out to be a Fillmore triumph we were proposed to rejoice; if not, not. The News is above the ordinary run of Locofoco papers, and should be above treating a political opponent with such glaring injustice.

PEACE IN KANSAS.—Gov. Geary of Kansas writes to Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, that "Peace and quiet have been restored to the Territory. Not only have all large armed bodies of men been dispersed, but the smaller bands of marauders been driven off. The roads are travelled with safety, and dwellings are secure from instrusion. For upwards of two weeks no outrages have been authentically reported. Many notorious and troublesome agitators, claiming to belong to all parties, have left the territory, and the beneficent influence of their absence is being already very sensibly felt. The troops sent to the north have not yet returned. It is my purpose to leave on the northern frontier a considerable force for its protection; and the remainder of the troops will be employed to guard such other points as may seem to require it. I shall shortly proceed in person with a small body of men to the southern portion of the Territory, in pursuit of a gang of thieves who are said to be pillaging that region."

Extract from a letter to the Editors, dated

"SALISBURY, Oct. 22, 1856.

MESSRS. HALE & SON:—The Educational Convention met here last night, and organized by the appointment of Prof. Wheat, President, Mr. Ogburn, of Guilford, Vice Pres't, R. A. Brown, of Asheboro', and C. C. Cole, of Greensboro', Sec'ys. Mr. Wiley explained the objects of the Convention in a respectable off-hand speech, by which, as I understood him, they are to promote the cause of sound education, establish systematic and harmonious effort in that direction; elevate the standing, and enforce the claims of Teachers to the respect of the people, and secure to them all the advantages of a position so important in itself, &c., &c. Nothing else beyond the appointment of Committees on various subjects, was done, and the Convention adjourned until 9½ o'clock, to-day. There are over a hundred delegates in attendance, representing counties from the seaboard and from the West."

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.

Indiana Election.—The Indianapolis Journal says that in consequence of the discovery of stupendous frauds, the Republicans have determined to contest the recent State election. The official returns from four-fifths of the State show a Republican increase over '54 of 12,000. In the 9th and 11th districts alone the Democrats have increased 6,000 votes in each.

Students in Colleges.—The number of students in the three first colleges in the country is—in Harvard, 697; Yale, 604; in the University of Virginia, 540. In the latter there is an increase of 80 over the number last year. At Yale, there are 57 students from Southern States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

Accident to Ex-President Van Buren.—Ex-President Van Buren was thrown from his carriage yesterday and had his arm broken.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

Heavy Failure.—It is reported on 'Change today, that T. Perry & Co., produce dealers, have suspended. Their liabilities amount to $400,000. It is also rumored that a prominent house in the provision trade has suspended with liabilities to the amount of $800,000.

Rumors of Disunion Intrigues in Maryland—Some Questions for Governor Ligon to Answer.

It is currently rumored in this city that a certain prominent Democrat *is, or was recently, in possession of a document signed by all, or by a large proportion, of the Southern Governors,* EMBODYING AN AGREEMENT TO TAKE THE INITIAL STEPS TOWARDS SEPARATING THE SOUTHERN STATES FROM THE UNION IN THE EVENT OF A CERTAIN CONTINGENCY. It is rumored, moreover, that among the names appended to this document was that of *Governor Ligon, of Maryland.* We publish this statement as it comes to us, for the purpose of giving Governor Ligon an opportunity of denying it explicitly, if false, or of justifying his act, if true, or if he imagines it possible to do so.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Fillmore in Tennessee.—An intelligent gentleman writing from Clarksville, Tennessee, says: "The prospect is every way favorable. I regard this State as sure for Fillmore. Whatever may be done in Pennsylvania, Tennessee will certainly cast her Electoral vote for Millard Fillmore."

From Nicaragua.—By the arrival of the Tennessee, at New Orleans, we have later news from Nicaragua. From a somewhat disconnected despatch, it seems that Walker's forces and the Guatemalians have had two collisions at Massaya and Granada,—from both of which places the Guatemalians were driven, with a loss in the last encounter of 1,100 out of 4,000 men. Walker's force is said to have consisted of but 1,000 men, all told, of whom but 16 were killed, and 30 wounded. The details are possibly somewhat exaggerated,—though there can be no doubt of Walker's victory. The most serious part of the business would seem to be the murder by the natives of three Americans, entirely disconnected with Walker. Of this, however, no particulars are given.—*N. Y. Express.*

FOR RENT.

A DESIRABLE Residence on Hay Mount, with a convenient 2 story Building and necessary outhouses attached, is now offered for Rent; possession can be had about the first of Jan'y next. For particulars apply to

WM. BOW, at Foot Hay Mount,
or to PAUL McLEAN, at S. J. Winsdale's.
Oct. 27, 1856. 51*2t

LAST NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the firm (late) STEEL & FULLER, will confer favor by settling immediately with the Subscriber, who has the Notes and Accounts, and will pay the debts of said firm whenever presented. A. W. FULLER.
Oct. 22. 51*3t

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. WALKER MEARES to Miss ANN CLAYPOLE WRIGHT, eldest daughter of Wm. A Wright, Esqr.

In Washington city, on the 22d instant, by the Rev Mr. Boyle, Hon. P. H. BELL, of Texas, to ELLA, only daughter of General Wm. R. Eaton, of North Carolina.

DIED,

At Chapel Hill, on the 5th inst., after a long and painful illness, which was borne without complaint, HENRY CLAY GUTHRIE, aged 14 years, son of H. B and Margaret Guthrie, formerly of Chatham Co.

In Chatham county, the 15th inst., Miss EMILY EVANS, in the 18th year of her age, daughter of Owen Evans, of said county

Near Kenansville, in Duplin County, on the 10th inst., after a short illness, JAMES WILLIAMS, aged 54 years, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 27.

BACON—	13	a 13½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	48	a 50
CANDLES—E. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	00	a 00
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5¼	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a	1 10
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13½	Tanners'	75 a	1 00
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a	1 60
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a	0 00
Fair to Good	11½	a 00	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	10½	a 11	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½ a	15
Gunny		a 25	SHOT—		
Dundee	22	a 25	Com. pr bag	2 25 a	0 00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a	0 00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	80 a	00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	65 a	00
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	60 a	
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	45 a	
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a	65
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a	2 50
Family	7 50	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a	6 00
Superfine	7 00	a 0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	6 50	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a	2 00
Scratched	6 00	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13	a
Corn	85	a	Crushed	15	a 16
Wheat	1 10	a 1 20	St. Croix	12	a 12½
Oats	45	a 00	Porto Rico	10½	a 11
Peas	65	a 70	New Orleans	10	a 11
Rye	90	a	TALLOW—	12	a 12
HIDES—Dry	10	a 00	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00	a 00
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a	$2¾
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$2¼ a	$2¾
LARD—	16	a 17	10 x 12	$2¾ a	00
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	17	a 18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Dull.

Cotton—We reduce our quotations; the late news from Europe may prevent any further reduction at present.

Flour—Finds ready sales at quotations.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 15, scrape 1 15. Spirits 35.
Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

At New York, Southern Flour 7 20 to 8 15, a rise of 10 cents. Southern Corn 69 to 73. Middling upland Cotton 12½, a full of ⅛. Spirits Turpentine 44½. Rosin 1 62½ to 1 65; Fine 4 50 to $5.

Total receipts of Cotton, 351,443 bales; against 398,800 last year. Decrease 47,357.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Oct. 25. Str Flora McDonald, with goods for G McNeill, A W Steel, W Overby, W Tellar, J Shortridge, J McPherson, G W Williams & Co, C Jordan, H C Davis, Dr Benbow, M A Baker, Miss C Stauber, D Murphy, C W Andrews, I Long, J G Cook, S L Gilmer, Murchison, Reid & Co, Elkin Co, Deep River Co, E N Moffitt, A J Drake, M W McNair & Son, A A McKethan, J M Vann, Transou & Bro, J Cowles, G W Johnson & Co, J T Robinson, J Lindsay, J Breece, Rockfish Co, Long & Watson, T F Prather, E F Moore, J M Worth & Son, S J Hinsdale, H L Myrover, G P Higley, S C Smith & Co, Allston & Lassiter, J C & L Fox, Lehman & Butner, Martin, Bitting & Co, Smith, Prather & Co, Worth & Utley.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Oct. 23 and 25, Strs Rowan and Fanny, with Passengers, and goods for J L Bryan, Troy & Marsh, J F Foulkes, Beasley & Houston, F D Breece, B Rose, W N Tillinghast, Starr & Williams, Moffitt & Brown, C Banks, G W I Goldston, A W Steel, H L Myrover, Cook & Johnson, R Mitchell, E Glover, W McIntyre, D Murphy, C T Haigh & Sons, Rockfish Co, D Anderson, H & E J Lilly, Mrs I Dodd, P P Johnson, J C Thomson, Beaver Creek Co, W P Elliott, J G Cook, H L Myrover, J & T Waddill, E W Willkings, J Kyle, G Brandt, A Overbaugh, R Gray, P Taylor, A Johnson, Jr.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 22.—Schr. Mary Isabella fm Baltimore. Ann Maria fm Lockwood's Folly. 23.—Schr J J Spencer fm Philad, Sea Mark from Rockport, Me, Metis from Camden, Me, J C Manson fm Shallotte.

New and Cheap Goods.
JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a very large and general assortment of GOODS. Among which are,
French and English Merinos;
Do. Delains, Plain and Figured;
Dress Silks, Fig'd and Plain;
Black Fillet Mits;
Sleeves and Collars;
Cloths, Cassimeres and Satins;
Bear and Negro Blankets;
3-4 to 12-4 Bleached and Brown Domestics;
Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing,
Carpeting, Good and Common;
Boots and Shoes;
Anker Bolting Cloth;
Kerseys and Linseys;
Irish Linens, Crash;
Table Diaper and Napkins.

With many other articles, all of which being purchased by the Package, will be offered at low prices, by wholesale or retail.
Oct. 24, 1856. 51-tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. just received and for sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
Oct. 27. 51-

NEW GOODS.
COOK & JOHNSON

INVITE attention to their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, now receiving and opening, making the assortment complete in their line of business, embracing a handsome stock of

Hardware & Cutlery, Saddlery,

And a general stock of GROCERIES, which they are disposed to sell on their usual favorable terms, either in exchange for produce, Cash, or on time to prompt customers.
JNO. H. COOK. ROBERT JOHNSON.
Oct. 25, 1856. 51-3t

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail in Pittsborough, Chatham county, on the 20th inst., a negro man who calls himself JOHN CHAVERS, and says that he is free, that he is from Sampson county, N. C. He had in his possession a Horse answering the description of one recently advertised in the Observer by Duncan McDougald. The conduct of the negro induces the belief that he is a slave, or that he has stolen the horse. He is about 25 or 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, wears whiskers, is rather short spoken, and black. He was taken up by Dr. McLain, in the upper end of Chatham.
Oct. 22. 51*tf

50 Boxes Fresh Crackers, just received and for sale by CHARLES BANKS.
Oct. 23. 50-2w

W. P. ELLIOTT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agent for Lutterloh & Co.'s Steamboat Line

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Oct. 21, 1856. 50-tf

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

THE friends of FILLMORE & DONELSON will hold a Meeting at the Town Hall, on Wednesday night the 29th inst., at early candle light. The public generally are invited to attend.

SILVER PLATED CASTORS.

A handsome assortment just received.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Oct 27. 51-1m
Town papers copy.

MOORE COUNTY FAIR.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Moore County Agricultural Society, held on the 21st Oct. 1856, the following committees were appointed to act as judges, and to award Premiums at the second Annual Fair, to be held at Carthage, on the 13th and 14th days of November next:

Branch First—Live Stock.
Horses, Mules, Jacks and Jennets.
Gen. W. D. Dowd, Dr. S. C. Bruce, B. Coffin, Winship Bryan, D. B. McIver, Esq., and B. P. Person.
Second Class—Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.
R. W. Goldston, Esq., W. D. Harrington, Peter C. Shaw, Josiah T. Phillips, and Wesley McIver.
Third Class—Poultry.
Arch'd R. McDonald, Dr. Jno. Shaw, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Jessup, Mrs. Geo. S. Cole, and Mrs. Malcom Kelly.
Agriculture.
Kenneth Matheson, Esq., Jno. McNeill, Esq., Iver Kelly, A. F. Harrington, and Jesse Bean, Esq.
Salt Provisions.
Dr. Chas. Chalmers, Alex. Black, Samuel Barrett, Daniel Blue, and Richard Street.
Dairy.
George Fooshee, Thos. B. Tyson, Mrs. Chas. Chalmers, Mrs. Hugh Leach, Mrs. W. B. Richardson, Mrs. N. M. R. Curry, and Mrs. Isaac Roane.
Food, Condiments, &c.
Col W B Richardson, Dr S C Bruce, Mrs Thos B Tyson, Mrs Hugh C McLean, Mrs John Shaw, Mrs Jno McNeill, Mrs A R Kelly, and Mrs L J Person.
Horticulture.
Amos Jessup, Keneth Black, Daniel Blue, Jno M Ferguson, and J R McLamore.
Mechanics.
Joab Cheek, A J Ritter, Daniel Kelly, W C Davidson, Isaac M Sowell, and M M Ferguson.
Household Fabrics.
Arch'd D McIver, R A Cole, Miss Eliza Jackson, Miss Martha Dowd, Mrs Sam'l Barrett, Mrs Noah Richardson, and Mrs M Robinson.
Needle Work, Flowers, Painting, &c.
Clement C Dowd, Martin Leach, Mrs Mary Ann McLean, Mrs A R Kelly, Miss Kate Kelly, Miss M R Jenkins, Miss Mary Barrett.
Harness, Saddle, and Draft Horses.
Dr H Turner, Duncan R Shaw, Jno C Jackson, Gen W D Dowd, and Dougald McLauchlin.
Discretionary Premiums.
Dr Jno Shaw, Neill R Curry, Rev Noah Richardson
H. C. McLEAN, Sec'y
Oct. 20, 1856. 1t

SELLING OUT!

FINDING my health too feeble to attend to business, I have concluded to sell out my entire NURSERY STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.

To any one disposed to go into the business, a great bargain may be had, as my Lot of 4½ acres, on Hillsborough street, contains thousands of

Plants, Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c.,

In every stage of growth, from the Seed just planted to the Evergreen, &c., 12 or 15 feet high, and Fruit Trees now bearing $10 worth of the most delicious fruit to the single tree.

To every one who has a spot of vacant ground, I would say, do not permit the present opportunity to escape without laying in a good assortment (as far as room will permit) from a really choice collection of

Evergreens of all kinds, Shrubs, Roses, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Raspberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb or Pie Plant, Bulbs, Dahlias, Green-House Plants, Shade Trees, Cemetery Evergreens, &c., &c., &c.

Orders should be sent in early as possible, and the reduction from Catalogue prices will be in proportion to the size of the Order

No reduction can be made on Fruit Trees or Box Edging, as they are sold without profit

☞ Catalogues will be mailed to applicants.
C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman,
Fayetteville, N. C.

WANTED,

300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN, to act as local and travelling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH. A capital of $5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN,
Plaistow, N. H.
Oct. 20, 1856. 51-3m

NOTICE.—$5 REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the Residence of the subscriber, on the 9th of July, 1856, a two year old FILLY; a dark Bay, with a large star in the face; long mane and tail, common size, (if not altered.) I will pay the above reward to any person that will give me correct information where she is or that will bring her to me or send me a letter to Hawley's Store, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN RAINER.
August 1, 1856. 51tf

Harpers' Magazine for November, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 24.

GUM DROPS,
Tamarinds,
Fresh Salad Oil,
Sperm Candles,
Adamantine do.
Indigo, Potash, Soaps,
Burning Fluid,
Just received and for sale by
J. N. SMITH.
Oct. 20. 49-1m

Freight and Passenger Line between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, leaves Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise

Leaves Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH, leaves Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise

Leaves Wilmington Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Both carrying Freight and Passengers.

Steamer ROWAN, with full sets of Lighters, runs regularly, carrying Freight only.

The regularity of our Boats on all stages of the River, and the despatch and promptness in delivering goods, are too well known to require comment.

To our patrons we tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and can assure all shippers that no efforts will be spared in future, and feel confident that our facilities for dispatch are equal if not superior to any line on Cape Fear River

W. P. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Lutterloh & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. 50tf

PURE LIQUORS!!

GOLDEN SHERRY,
Madeira,
Pure Port Wine,
Pure French Brandy,
Old Holland Gin,
London Porter, &c.

All the above were selected for Medical use, and may be relied on as PURE AND GENUINE. For sale by
J. N. SMITH, Druggist
Oct. 20. 49-1m

Fall and Winter Stock.
1856.

I HAVE just received in full my Fall and Winter Stock of ***Silk, Staple, and Fancy Dry Goods,*** embracing quite a variety of styles, qualities, &c., &c., including all styles Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings, to wit: Striped, Plaid and Robed Silks; Plaid, Striped, and Printed, all Wool Delains, all colors; Solid all Wool, Do.; French Merinos, all shades and colors; Printed and Plaid low priced Alpaccas and Delains. Also, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Talmas, and extra heavy Bay State Shawls; Embr'd Collars, Black Lace Do.; Swiss and Jac't Flouncings; Do. Edgings and Insertings; Kid and Twisted Silk Gloves and Gauntlets; Hose; Caps; Bonnets; Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; together with a good Round, Staple and Domestic Goods; Ready Made Clothing; Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

Buyers generally are respectfully invited to give my Stock a look, as I shall sell on short profits.

P. CROW.

October 9, 1856. 47-tf

C. J. & R. H. Jones

TAKE this method of calling the attention of their friends and others to their NEW STOCK of

Domestic and Fancy Dry Goods,

IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Rich colored and black Silks; fine all-wool De-Laines; all wool Plaids, high colors; very handsome Long Shawls; do. Stella; fine emb'd Skirts; emb'd Handkerchiefs; Jaconet and Swiss Bands; emb'd and Lace Collars; Thread Lace and Edgings; ditto Jaconet and Swiss; rich Lace Falls, black; Black Trimming Lace; Ribbons and Trimmings, all kinds; Swan's Down; Furs, in sets; fine Kid Gloves; newest style Hats for Ladies; Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A lot of best quality GUTTA PERCHA CLOTHING, very suitable for Wagoners and others who may be exposed to wet weather. ☞ Call and see.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1856. 47tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Hills of Shatemuc, by Miss Warner, Author of the "Wide Wide World;" Household Mysteries, a Romance of Southern Life; School Books, &c., just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S.

Senate. A further supply of 1st and 2d volumes, just received. E. J. HALE & SON

FOR SALE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns. By

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.

Sept. 24. 42-

SECOND STOCK.
B. F. PEARCE

IS now receiving, direct from New York, his second stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

Among which may be found, the latest and most fashionable styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, and all styles of Embroidery.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S GOODS of every variety, which will be sold CHEAP at wholesale or retail. The Ladies are respectfully invited to give me a call.

B. F. PEARCE.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1856. 46tf

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET.

PROPOSALS to Rent the Boarding-House in connection with Laurinburgh High School will be received until the last Saturday in November next. Address D. McLAURIN,

President Board Trustees.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., Oct. 5. 46-td

Principal Wanted—Salary $1000.

THE Trustees of Laurinburgh High School, Richmond county, N. C., desire to procure a Principal to take charge of the School in January next. A salary of $1000 will be given, together with the use of the commodious Boarding-House in connection with the School if desired.

The location is healthy, the community moral and temperate.

Applications addressed to the undersigned will be received until the last Saturday in November next, when a selection will be made and the successful applicant notified. D. McLAURIN,

President Board Trustees.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., } Oct. 5, 1856. } 46-tf

The SOUTHERN HARMONY—

new edition, revised and enlarged. A further supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 10, 1856.

Buggy Horse for Sale.

I HAVE a fine Buggy Horse which I wish to dispose of. I have no fault to find with the Horse; but he eats corn and fodder.

JAS. G. COOK.

Sept 20

FALL TRADE, 1856.
B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and desirable Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting in part of

Black and Colored Silks,
English and French Merinos,
Plain and Figd Delaines, some beautiful patterns,
Black and Fancy Alpacas,
Edgings and Insertings,
Collars and Undersleeves,
Cactus and Whalebone Skirts,
Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss and Plaid Muslins,
French, English and American Prints,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Jeans and Tweeds,
Plaids, Linseys and Kerseys,
Carolina and Marlboro' Stripes,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White and Colored Flannels,
Drillings and Tickings,
Irish Linens, good assortment,
Linen Table Cloths, Towelings and Napkins,
Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas,
Extra quality of Bed Blankets,
Ribbons, Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas; a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and every variety in the YANKEE NOTION LINE, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. All are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. F. PEARCE.

Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 35-tf

A RARE CHANCE!
The Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for sale.

THE subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named Property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.

This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to our books.

The situation of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.

For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well. J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Sept 11, 1856. 38tf

GROCERIES.

75 SACKS COFFEE, assorted,
50 bbls. SUGAR, "
5 caddies TEA, "

For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

MOORE & BRO. are now receiving a very large Fall Stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, viz: Fine Silk, Leghorn, and English Straw Bonnets; Black Crape and Straw do; French Wreaths, Flowers and Head Dresses; Ribbons, and Ribbon Trimmings of every color; Emb'd Collars, Undersleeves, Swiss and Cambric Bands; Swiss, Cambric, and Linen Edging; Infants' Dresses and Waists; Woollen and Fur Talmas, with Cuffs to match, for Misses' and Children; Plaid, Plain and Figd, and all Wool Muslin Delains; French and English Merinos, of all colors; Black Alpaccas, Bombazine; Canton, English and Italian Crape; Plain, Robed, Figd, Moir Antique, White and Black Silks; Embroidered Velvet, Cloth, Cassimere, Silk Talmas and Cloaks; Cloths and Cassimers, with Trimmings to match for Cloaks; Black and Colored Shawls; a good stock of Fringes; Moir Antique and Velvet Dress Trimmings; Wool, Buck, Kid, Silk and Pic Nic Gloves; Hosiery for Ladies', Misses' and Children; Merino Vests and Corsets; Cactus, Grass, Emb'd and Flounced Skirts; Bleached, and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Wool and Linen Table Covers; Damask and Embroidered Curtains; Drugget, Mats and Carpeting; Marlboro' Stripes, Linseys, Flannels, Kerseys, &c., Bed Blankets and Negro do; French, English and American Prints; Gaiters, Shoes and Rubbers, for Ladies', Misses', and Children.

For Men's Wear, Hats and Caps; Plain, Plaid and Plush Scarfs and Cravats; Shirts, and Byron Collars; Merino and Cotton Vests; Fine Talmas for Gentlemen; Ready-Made Clothing; Shoes of the largest sizes, for Men and Women; Patent Leather Gaiters, Boots and Shoes. We invite our customers and the public to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere, as we are determined to sell.

J. J. MOORE. W. F. MOORE.

Sept. 29, 1856. 43tf

NEW GOODS!
W. H. Carver

IS just receiving a very large Stock of ***DRY GOODS, Groceries, Wines, Liquors,*** direct from N. York, which will be sold at very moderate prices for Cash, or exchange for any kind of produce.

A call from old friends and the public generally is desired, as my Stock is so large and varied that it will seldom fail to give satisfaction.

W. H. CARVER,

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 29, 1856 43-tf

FISH.

50 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL.
25 qr. do. No. 2 "
25 " " No. 1 "
10 bbls. Herring
500 lbs. Codfish.

For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

CHEESE.

GOSHEN and Dairy CHEESE.
Sperm and Adamantine CANDLES.
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT.
50 jars West India PRESERVES.

For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

JUST RECEIVED.

500 SACKS SALT.
50 kegs NAILS.
20 cases NEGRO SHOES.

For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Store formerly occupied by Hall & Sackett.

Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

EMERSON'S Arithmetics and Keys; Parker's Philosophy; North Carolina Readers; Bullion's Greek Grammar and Reader; Pikes' Arithmetic; Comstock's Philosophy. Further supplies just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 15.

FOR RENT.

THE large Fire-proof Brick Ware-house, conveniently situated in rear of our Store

Apply to STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 26 43-tf

New Wagon Establishment,
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, HORSE-SHOEING will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1856. 24-y

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rand, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McKethan.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Locksville, Chatham Co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him. NATHAN KING.

June 25. 17-tf

Further supplies of School Books.

SMITHS GRAMMAR; Davies', Smith's, Colburn's, and Greenleaf's Arithmetics; Lambert's Anatomy and Physiology; Hitchcock's Elementary Geology; Goodrich's and Willard's U. S. Histories; The Child's History of the U. S.; Parley's First Book of History; Mitchell's Intermediate Geography; Olney's Geography; Bolmar's Levizac's French Grammar; Pinneo's English Teacher; Cornell's Intermediate Geography; Key's Rudiments; Emerson's Watts' on the Mind; Jacobus, Notes and questions on the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke; Greenfield's Greek Testament and Lexicon; Marsh's Songsters; School Testaments; North Carolina Readers, Davies' Surveying, &c. Just received.

Aug. 30. E. J HALE & SON.

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.

Sept. 26, 1856. 39-

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,
For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.

August 7, 1855. 25tf

For Haywood and Locksville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Steamer once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks as the business may demand—between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.

July 10, 1856. 20tf

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. superior Sugar-House Molasses, just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.

Jan. 7, 1856. 67-

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan.—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No.	Shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned has the Agency of the following Companies, viz:

Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.
Greensborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Newbern Mutual Insurance Co.,
Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Insurance in *North Carolina Companies* can now be taken in any part of Town or County, in large or small amounts.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent

June 30, 1856. 17-6m

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.

March 1, 1855. 80-tf

ANSON INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution has been in operation about two years and a half. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence about one-half of a mile Southwest of the town of Wadesborough, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. There is a dwelling house connected with the institute and occupied by Rev. Elijah J. Morrison, one of the Teachers, who is prepared to take eight or ten boarders, to whose comfort, instruction and moral training every necessary attention will be bestowed. The Institution is now under charge of Prof. SILAS C. LINDSLEY and Rev. E. J. MORRISON, gentlemen who have considerable experience in teaching. Mr. Morrison, who has charge of the English Department, is a graduate of our University, and has taught a classical school for many years. Mr. Lindsley, who has charge of the Latin and Greek Department, is a graduate of Princeton, was for several years Professor of Languages in the Caldwell Institute, while situated in Greensborough, in this State, and has devoted over twenty five years of his life to the instruction and training of youth. Both of these gentlemen are eminently qualified in every respect to fill their respective positions, and to discharge the responsible trusts confided to them.

It is the only high Male School in the county it has been built by the liberality and public spirit of the citizens of Anson county. Why then should it not be patronized? Young men of this and the adjoining counties may here obtain a first rate English education, or may be prepared for admission into the Freshman or Sophomore classes of our University or any other institution.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 14th instant, and continue Five Months.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.,	$10 00
Grammar, Geography, &c.,	12 50
Latin and Greek,	20 00
Philosophy, Mathematics, &c.,	20 00
Tax for contingent expenses,	75

Tuition in advance.

Students entering the higher branches have the privilege of studying either or all the branches taught by paying the price of the highest alone.

Board, with rooms, lights, fuel, washing, &c., furnished by private families of the village or in the adjacent county, at $8 50 per month.

THOS. S. ASHE,
THOS. ROBINSON,
PURDIE RICHARDSON,
W. R. LEAK,
T. REDFERN,
E. F. LILLY,
Trustees.

Wadesborough, N. C., July 5, 1856. 21-4m

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

Goods at Wholesale.

THE Subscribers beg leave to advise their customers and Merchants generally, that they have received a part and expect to receive the balance of their recent purchases in a few days. Their Stock will be much larger and more complete than they have ever offered, embracing a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Together with

Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Saddlery, Shoes, Leather, &c.,

All of which have been bought by one of the firm expressly for the Wholesale Trade. Their terms will be as heretofore, on the usual time to prompt dealers. To cash buyers a reasonable discount will be made.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, August 13, 1856. 30-tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE,

Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 25, 1856. 16-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856. W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

June 6, 1856. 11-tf

The Elementary Spelling Book, to

which is added the First Lesson in Arithmetic, by Noah Webster: The National Primer, by the same author.

Also, a further supply of the Pictorial Elementary Spelling Book. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 2.

WARREN PRIOR,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of GOODS in his line, which will be sold at the very lowest prices, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds; Gold and Silver Fob, Vest and Guard Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, (some Diamond;) Bracelets; Sleeve and Collar Buttons; Studs; Lockets; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Port Monnies; Sacks; Accordeons, Flutes, Violins and Bows, Fifes, Music Boxes; Fine Cutlery, Pistols and Flasks, Parlour Pistols; Game Bags, Shot Belts, Percussion Caps, Musket Balls; Canes; Mathematical Instruments; Surveyors' Chains and Compasses; Silver and Plated Forks, Spoons, Cups, Butter and Fruit Knives; Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks.

A good assortment of MILITARY GOODS, Swords, Epauletts, Buttons, Silver and Gilt Lace, Plumes, Drums, &c.

A large lot of CLOCKS, together with a large number of other articles.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Accordeons, and jobbing strictly attended to.

August 27, 1856. 32-3m

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of

CHEAP GOODS.

AMONG which are,

Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers;
French, Scotch and Domestic Lawns;
Cullenes, French, English and Domestic;
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams;
Emb'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs;
4 to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting;
French and Irish Linen Drilling;
Blk and Col'd Silks;
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon;
Bolting Cloths, No. 3 to 10;
Joseph Repka's Cottonades;
Col'd Grenadines and Barreges;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted;
Blay Linens, ¾ to 4-4, very cheap;

With many other articles, all of which having been purchased by the package at the lowest rates, will be offered at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to Punctual Customers.

March 27, 1856. 91-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

April 8. 94-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and relieve us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.

A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years —children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anders st Street, when further particulars will be given. BARTHW FULLER.

April 29. 500-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

June 25, 1855. 12tf

NEW STOCK OF
Books and Stationery.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, embracing a great variety of

SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL

AND

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Together with a large and varied stock of

Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call, as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

Oct. 8. E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR SALE.
At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,
250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,
Rockaways and Buggies
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

I HAVE commenced selling Goods at the old Stand, recently occupied by Messrs. Steel & Fuller.

My stock of Goods embraces a great variety of articles, such as are generally wanted by every family.

I purpose keeping constantly on hand, as far as the markets will enable me to do so,

Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Meal, Corn, Fish, Provisions generally, Yarn, Domestics, Dry Goods, Flour, Tobacco, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Soda Biscuits, Butter Crackers, &c. &c. &c.

I would be pleased to see my old customers, and all others wanting Goods in my line. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods of any kind.

To cash buyers I shall offer such inducements as will guarantee satisfaction.

JOHN SHAW.

October 20, 1856. 49-3t

NOTICE.

LAND WARRANT No. 75,994, for 120 acres, issued to Rich'd D. Clinton, was put into a letter in *Clinton, N. C.*, about 1st August inst, and addressed to me in the city of New York, but failed to reach its destination. Said Warrant was assigned *in Blank.*

A Caveat has been filed at the General Land Office, and at the end of six weeks an application will be filed for the re-issue of the same to Rich'd D. Clinton.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct 1, 1856. 44-6t

Land for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the Tract of LAND on which they now reside, containing 220 acres, lying on Lumber River, two miles from the Rail Road Survey in Robeson county, adjoining the lands of Angus A. Wilkinson and others. There are good houses, and about 40 acres in good cultivation. The land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c., with a large quantity of Pine for Turpentine and Timber.

Persons desirous of purchasing will do well to apply to the subscribers soon.

P. SINCLAIR.
D. SINCLAIR.

October 1, 1856. 45-8tpd

VALUABLE

LANDS AND MILLS

IN THE COAL REGION,

For Sale.

IN order to get rid of an enemy who has destroyed some $8000 worth of property for me in about two years, I offer for sale my fine

MILLS & LANDS

Just at the head of the Deep River Navigation: I suppose as good a set of Merchant Mills as there is in the State, with a Saw Mill, all newly built of good materials, by a first rate workman. And also 1000 acres of LAND, lying on the South side of Deep River, well timbered with Pine of the best kind for Saw Mill use. On the North side of the River there is an immense quantity of White Oak and other timber of a valuable kind, convenient to the Mill. A Soapstone Quarry in one mile of the Mill, on the North side of the River, now worked by a Northern Company: and one of the best Coal Mines that has been opened on the River, in one mile or little more, on the South side,—supposed to be about 100 acres of this land lying within the Coal seam on the out-crop,—a high and healthy situation in Moore county, and great place for trade, and just about where the Rail Road would strike the River, if it is run from Cheraw in South Carolina to the Coal Fields.

The most of the land is good farming land, about 175 acres cleared and well improved with good and suitable buildings of different kinds. A Store House and Tan Yard on the place. About 30 acres of the best River Low Grounds, with a large quantity of fine Meadow land.

Any person wishing to buy would do well to attend to this soon, as I am determined to sell. Payments can be made to suit the purchaser, by making the debts sure. ☞ Call and see

HARRIS TYSOR, Moore county.

Oct. 3, 1856. 45*tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to amend the Charter of the Town of Pittsboro', so as to extend the Corporate limits of said Town. Also to increase the power of Commissioners in regard to laying Taxes for the benefit of same.

J. A. WOMACK,
W. S. GUNTER,
A. J. STEDMAN,
M. J. RAMSEY,
Commissioners.

Pittsboro', Oct. 9, 1856. 47*6w

R. RAIFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 15, 1856. 39*tf

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** embracing a large and general Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
GROCERIES, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS-WARE,

Which will be sold upon favorable terms, or exchanged for produce, hoping to see his friends and customers before they supply themselves.

Sept. 6, 1856. 37*3m

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods. D. B. McARN.

E. LILLY.

August 8, 1856. 33*tf

NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*In Equity.*

Janet McNeill, widow of John McNeill, against John McNeill, Executor of said John, and others.

Bill to account and for distribution.

IT appearing that Henry Atkins and Flora his wife, and Sarah Shaw, three of the defendants, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in Fayetteville, notifying them to be and appear before the Honorable Judge of our Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, at the next Court to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, then and there to answer, plead or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Walter Alves Huske, Clerk and Master, at Office, this 29th September, 1856.

45-6t* W. A. HUSKE, C. & M.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1856.

Edward Currie and wife Catharine, *vs.* Daniel McArthur, Hector J. McLean, Administrators of Effie McArthur, dec'd, John D. McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Malcom McAlpin and wife Margaret, Peter McArthur, Alexander McKenzie who married Mary McArthur, (since deceased.)

Petition to Account

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John D. McArthur, Archibald McArthur, Malcom McAlpin and wife Margaret, Defendants in this petition, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying them to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1856, and the 81st year of American Independence.

Issued the 4th day of October 1856.

47*6w] SHADRACH HOWELL, Clerk.

WANTED.

EXTRA WAGES will be paid for a good honest MILLER; one who can come well recommended

Apply to H. G. HALL, Jr.'s,
At the New Mill.

October 20, 1856. 49-2tpd

ORDER 28.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 53d Reg't N. C. Militia,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 15, 1856.

THE Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the 53d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 14th November 14, 1856, at the Court House at this place, armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of being formed into Companies, and marched to the time and place on Saturday, November 15, 1856, for general Review.

By order Colonel Commanding,

C. E. LEETE, Acting Adjutant.

Oct. 15.

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property, consisting of the premises on which I now live, containing [illegible] acres in the north east of the Town of Pittsboro', a never failing spring of good water and [illegible] rate meadow land. The buildings are [illegible] frame dwelling house—including the [illegible] double porch in front and an ell and piazza [illegible] containing seven large rooms with fire places, house, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden paled in; the balance under a good fence; 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot of [illegible] 14 acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a two story framed dwelling house with [illegible] fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, carriage, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are [illegible] the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of land in which [illegible] other 4 acre lots fronting each other on [illegible] street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood shop, and one two story frame under shop, one 14 story lumber house, one carriage house 20 feet long and two smith shops. A never failing well of good water, with a pump in it. One tract of land containing 220 acres on Pittsboro' road, 1 miles from Pittsboro', lying very level and clear of rock, well timbered with a growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c., and a never failing spring of good water. One tract of [illegible] 14 miles from town, all thickly timbered.

I have also on hand a large [illegible] of Carriage and Harness lumber, with from [illegible] worth of Carriage Trimmings, [illegible] a large lot of Wood Painting and Ferriage, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced rates to any person wishing to carry on the Carriage business. I will do well to call and examine the above, as a bargain can be had. The terms [illegible] likely young Negroes, the balance on [illegible] purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be rented or leased out with a large lot of [illegible] Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules, and a variety of other property not [illegible]

W. H. CARVER.

Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856.

1900 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

I WILL sell from One to Thirteen Hundred Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying twelve miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of the river. There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared land in good condition. The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any in this section of the country, and is offered at less than any such land can be bought for in this section of the neighboring counties—as I am not obliged to sell. The choice of three very healthy and well sand-hill places for a residence can be made, from one to one and a half miles from the Plantation, on these contains 200 acres of Pine Land, with a two-story dwelling and all necessary out buildings new. Another tract contains 500 acres, with a [illegible] of new turpentine boxes, and is without improvements. A third tract contains 85 acres fine choice ridge land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very [illegible] and the situation is healthy, pleasant and [illegible] desirable. The Northern Plank Road runs [illegible] each of the sand-hill tracts, and the [illegible] river land has the advantage of a choice cow [illegible] range. Address,

NEILL McDUGALD,
Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, co., N. C.

Sept. 16, 1856. 41-3mos

$50 REWARD.

THE above sum will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver to me at Pennsylvania [illegible] or lodge in some safe jail, my negro man JOHN, who is somewhere on the Cape Fear between the upper Locks above Fayetteville and Prospect Hall [illegible] He is six feet high, somewhat slender, [illegible] a saucy look, and front teeth very much [illegible]

T. L. CROSLAND.

July 22, 1856. 25-tf

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's Plantation in Richmond county, in the month of [illegible] three negro men, named George, Hardy, and Simon. George is a mulatto, about 30 years of age, [ill